Daily Report

Latin America

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FBIS-LAT-87-201 *19 October 1987*

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Cuba

Velayati Arrives in Havana for Talks

LD181839 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 OCT 87

[Text] Our foreign minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who left Tehran for Cuba and Nicaragua at the head of a high-ranking political delegation, arrived in Havana today. He was officially welcomed at the airport by Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca and other officials of the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

Immediately after Mr Velayati's arrival, he and Malmierca went to his residence. During their initial discussions and negotiations concerning bilateral relations and international affairs Mr Malmierca briefed Mr Velayati on developments in the recent meeting of nonaligned countries held during the UN General Assembly session in New York. They also discussed the issues of terrorism and the imposed war.

While in Havana Mr Velayati will hold talks with high-ranking Cuban officials on the Persian Gulf crisis and on bilateral cooperation in the Nonaligned Movement aimed at establishing fundamental and coordinated positions regarding the provocations of U.S. imperialism.

GEPLACEA Meeting Ends at Palace of Conventions

FL151925 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] The 23d meeting of the group of Latin American and Caribbean sugar exporting countries, GEPLACEA, has ended at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. The closing remarks were delivered by Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas, who was also the president of the Assembly and head of the Cuban delegation to the meeting.

[Begin Cabrisas recording] At this meeting we also analyzed several plans and actions to be followed. We talked about coordinating our efforts to defend the interests of our countries and our sugar exports to the U.S. markets, and other markets of the world; of making our position heard at all the international meetings; and of defending our participation, at the administrative level, in the drafting of the new international sugar agreement. This calls for a firm, joint, and intelligent participation on the part of all the member countries at a bilateral and multilateral level and on the market. [end recording]

Speaking on behalf of the member countries, the Guyanese representative thanked Cuba for organizing this meeting.

In conclusion, Argentine Jose Antonio Cerro, new GEPLACEA executive secretary, talked about the main lines of action to be followed by the group. In an exclusive statement for "Antena Uno," GEPLACEA Executive Secretary Jose Antonio Cerro talked about the results of the 23d GEPLACEA meeting held here in Havana.

[Begin Cerro recording] I feel this meeting has been very important because it represented a historic moment for the sugar industry. We are facing a situation that is forcing the countries to choose between diversifying their industry or, in many cases, reducing the industry. Speaking in economic, social, and political terms, this would imply serious problems.

I think the support given to several plans, especially our diversification plan, is very important. I reiterate what I said earlier; we will continue to defend the international price of sugar at every international meeting and we will also prepare our countries for the challenges ahead. [end recording]

Executive Secretary Elected

FL150211 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 87

[By Amado Cordoba]

[Text] The 23d meeting of the group of Latin American and Caribbean sugar exporting countries, GEPLACEA, in its 3d day of work at Havana's Palace of Conventions, elected Jose Antonio Cerro, from Argentina, as its new executive secretary. In an exclusive interview for this newscast, the high-ranking GEPLACEA official comments on the group's future work.

[Begin Cerro recording] I believe that the first thing we have to consider is the fact that this group is 13 years old. The main task is to continue and strengthen the tasks which have been developed up to now, which, in my opinion, have been on the right track. I believe the principal lines of action are, first, to carry out an international joint action to defend prices. Secondly, to help in the redesigning process of our countries' sugar industry, inasmuch as we believe that in the future we are going to speak of a sugarcane agricultural industry instead of a sugar industry which only produces sugar. Thirdly, most of our actions are to strengthen relations among member countries and GEPLACEA's secretariat and make possible these joint actions. [end recording]

Carlos R. Rodriguez Comments on CEMA Meeting

FL150403 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Interview with Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez by Cuban correspondent Ismael Tantau in Moscow; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Begin Rodriguez recording] The 43d CEMA meeting is being held within the context of the work that began some time ago with the meeting of first secretaries and secretaries general held at the end of 1986 in which Comrade Fidel Castro participated. The general lines were drawn to reorganize CEMA activities. Since then, a

team composed of the permanent representatives created a drafting commission and worked very hard. Later, Central Committee secretaries met in Sofia. Scientists and technicians of every field have also worked on this.

Today we have achieved what has been called the first stage of our efforts. This first stage consists of a complete reorganization of international economic relations among CEMA member countries. It lays the foundations for changes in which we will use all the good things of the past, will try to eliminate all the mistakes we made, all the deficiencies, and establish new ties and more effective relations in our economic organizations' activities.

There will be three levels of work in which organizations and enterprises of each one of our countries will participate actively, in coordination with the CEMA Council and its executive committee. We pay special importance to what has been called the international socialist division of labor. This concept, which will develop and be discussed in 1988, outlines the structure of our trade and economic activities. The fact that this concept has taken into account the enormous differences between the countries with less relative development—such as Cuba, Vietnam, and Mongolia—and the CEMA European developed countries is very important. In this sense, efforts will be made to equalize our economies—those of the more backward economies and the more advanced economies as soon as possible—at a very accelerated pace. To achieve this, the preference principle was confirmed. This is the principle of preference in prices of the goods we export; mainly agricultural, mineral, and other primary goods. By developing these new ideas, this principle takes into account the backwardness of our countries. Comrade Ryzhkov personally said this on behalf of the Soviet Union and other government leaders said it on behalf of their countries. [end recording]

The 43d CEMA session focused on the need to substantially improve the organization of the Council's activities by eliminating multiple levels and duplication. Referring to this subject and to a meeting held with CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev, the Cuban Vice President of the Councils of State and Ministers added:

[Begin recording] The organization's new leadership structure has also been devised. These structures will, of course, adjust to the development of our team work. Organizational structures are never static but we have begun to work with these formulas to submit them to the test of truth, the test of time, and, naturally, we are very confident.

We just had a friendly meeting with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU secretary general. It was of great significance because all the deep changes taking place in our countries were made evident—each one with its own style, with its own background and history. The indivisible unity among CEMA member countries was also confirmed. [end recording]

Castro Discusses Crime With ANPP

FL142020 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Oct 87

[President Fidel Castro's dialogue with deputies of the National Assembly of the People's Government[ANPP] during 28-29 Sep sessions held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana; deputies identified by caption—recorded]

[Text] [Castro] We are curious to learn whether there has been an increase in the number of serious crimes. This is important. Perhaps the attorney general can give us some information on this.

[Unidentified speaker] The attorney general must answer that question.

[Castro] Yes. How does 1987 compare to 1986? Have the number of crimes increased?

[Las Tunas Deputy and Cuban Attorney General Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa] When we compare the 1987 figures with the 1986 figures, we see that the crime rate in 1987 has increase by 19.8 percent.

[Castro] You are very successful. [laughter] The crime rate increases 16 or 19 percent each year. I was under the impression that the number of serious crimes in Havana Province, in the capital city, had decreased.

[De la Cruz] The number of serious crimes in Havana Province, in the capital city, have decreased.

[Castro] Decreased?

[De la Cruz] There has been an overall drop in the number of serious crimes.

[Castro] What if we were to apply the measures discussed by the Central Committee, having the municipal courts handle certain cases that are currently being passed on to the provincial courts? When is a case taken over by the provincial courts? When it involves the theft of more than 100 pesos?

[De la Cruz] Yes, when more than 100 pesos are stolen.

[Castro] In view of the large number of cases currently being handled by our courts, what can you tell me about the studies underway to determine what we will consider as a crime? I believe that once this is done, the number of the so-called serious crimes will be reduced.

[De la Cruz] The problem we have is that our penal code includes many crimes, some 630 or 640 crimes are included in the code. The penal codes of the socialist countries only mention approximately 300 specific crimes.

[Castro] Please give us another example.

[De la Cruz] Well, you are aware of the problems we are having with the parallel market and the prices on the parallel market. For example, a pair of shoes will cost you 100 or 110 [currency not specified] and this means that, once taxed, many products bought on the parallel market will cost more than 100 [currency not specified].

[Castro] Oh, so you are deciding the seriousness of the crime according to the prices on the parallel market?

[De la Cruz] When you tax the product...

[Castro interrupts] If we did not have the parallel market this would not happen because the product would cost less than 100 [currency not specified].

[De la Cruz] No, Commander, the problem is...

[Castro interrupts] I had no idea that the parallel market had influenced the number of crimes. [laughter] What if you are buying a pair of blue jeans? If you buy a pair of blue jeans, then the crime is even more serious.

[De la Cruz] That would cost 120 or 130 pesos.

[Castro] Then you go by the price on the parallel market?

[De la Cruz] Of course.

[Castro] Then that also applies to the quintal of rice since on the parallel market it costs 120 pesos. Do you decide this according to the price on the parallel market?

[De la Cruz] We usually go by the price on the parallel market.

[Castro] Then if someone steals a quintal of rice it would be considered a serious crime just because you are going by the price on the parallel market. Otherwise, that same quintal of rice would cost 25 pesos.

[De la Cruz] That is correct.

[Castro] If we were to describe the seriousness of a crime committed according to our regular market price, then the person must steal at least 5 quintals of rice before his crime is considered serious. But according to the price on the parallel market [sentence not completed]. Before the parallel market existed, how did you tax the pair of blue jeans?

[De la Cruz] We did not have blue jeans.

[Castro] What do you mean we had no blue jeans? [laughter] What about rice? Don't give me that one, Attorney General. We always had blue jeans.

Well then, before we had a parallel market what happened to the person who stole a sack of rice? Was he fined according to the price on the peasant free market or according to our regular price of rice?

[De la Cruz] We went by the regular price of rice.

[Castro] Then we have artificially increased the number of crimes. Then, the problem is not only our penal code. We have discovered something big today; crime is determined by the parallel market prices and not by our wholesale price. To be honest, this distorts our crime statistics. But, this does become a crime when a man buys, and then sells, the product. However, I do think that it has been a good idea to pass those cases on to the [sentence not completed]. Just imagine a provincial court trying a case involving the theft of a pair of blue jeans. The truth is that we would not be able to pay all the judges we need to hear these cases.

[Marianao Deputy, Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Member and Interior Minister Jose Abrantes] Of course, we have some information that we have to study closely in order to get a clearer picture of the situation involving crime. I think that we will be able to do this shortly. I think that with the penal adjustments, as we are calling this process, we will be able to resolve many of these problems. Our judges, district attorneys, and courts, are currently involved in hearing thousands upon thousands of cases that are not important, and they do not have the time to hear these other cases that do involve serious crimes. This is more or less what we discussed during this meeting and during the meeting of the Central Committee.

[Flavio Bravo, ANPP president and PCC Central Committee member] That is what I wanted to know.

[Castro] Listen, Flavio, there is something important I want to say regarding this matter that we are discussing. We have talked, however, not in depth—perhaps during the next Assembly we will have an in-depth discussion—about this matter that Abrantes brought up. We must minimize the importance, the significance, we have given to certain crimes. We could say that this group of crimes is currently overloading the country's judicial system and it is also overloading the country's police system. Our courts cannot cope with the current load of cases, especially now that stealing a pair of blue jeans has become a crime.

However, this whole issue of crime calls for more than just amending our penal code. We must also discuss penalties for the various crimes. We must establish the importance of each crime and we must put forth our best efforts to fight serious crimes, those crimes that represent a social danger, crimes that can cause real harm. This is what this is all about. We must establish a difference between a person who commits his first crime and the person who has been booked two or three times. We must establish a difference between the corrigible and the incorrigible person. The issues that we have discussed here will make the struggle against crime even stronger. But, this is nothing more than a part of the struggle. During my meeting with the policemen I said I am convinced the struggle against crime begins at the day-care center. A child begins to develop his habits, moral values, and

principles, at the day-care center. These must be reinforced when he begins to attend school. In the sense that our primary education system is improved, in the sense that our people become more aware of the need to fight crime, the number of crimes in the country will be reduced.

The number of crimes will be reduced as we advance in our attempts to help all those children suffering from mental retardation. These are children who have problems in school and who end up dropping out of school and become potential delinquents. Once we have built all the special schools that we need, 60 special schools—there are thousands upon thousands of young men and women who are not being properly handled at school and who become a problem for the school, for the family, and for society; once we have implemented the double school session, we will decrease the number of antisocial actions. We will not have the children on the street learning all the bad things they can find to learn. Once all our schools have their adequate installations, once their sports and recreation areas have been built, we will decrease the number of antisocial actions. I am absolutely sure of this. We will be able to decrease the number of antisocial actions once we have rid ourselves of all those small cities [ciudadelas], make-shift houses, and unhealthy [insalubre] neighborhoods.

When we learn to use our crime control measures, once our crime control commissions become operational, we will be able to control all the antisocial actions. Once the family doctor begins to practice legal and social medicine—spotting the young man or women who does not want to study or work, who may be inclined to roam the hotels or whatever, talking to this young man or woman, help them and even find this person something to do—then the number of antisocial actions will decrease. This is called social work.

I honestly believe that the battle against crime can be won by the revolution, the new society, by socialism. Crime has many origins; society, a criminal family background, and so forth. However, I do think there are adequate social and teaching methods to eradicate the social conditions that cause crime. There are methods to educate the people against crime. All this can be done once we pinpoint the cause for crime; study the psychology of crime; what causes crime. When we overcome all this, I am convinced, I am convinced [repeats himself], that we will reduce the number of crimes, and I think that we will be more successful if we use this system rather than repressive measures.

I feel that if we implement all these plans, if we develop the idea of the sports and recreation centers, if the people have a place to go to practice sports and exercise, then I am sure that we will truly begin to reduce the crime rate. And I also think that we must draft a revolutionary social strategy against crime and this is what we are doing. However, if we continue to see makeshift houses popping up, if we continue to see more and more people living in shelters and unhealthy neighborhoods, if we continue to have children who are not receiving the special and scientific type of education that they need, then we are not going to achieve our goals. We will continue with our ups and downs. The measures that are being implemented are encouraging measures, they are something, they are our first efforts, but they also call for stronger control measures. I could add that we will reduce the number of crimes once we implement stronger control measures, once we improve our records system, and once we define the responsibilities of the administration.

At this meeting we have discussed, 6, 7, 12, I do not know how many, factors that affect crime. However, I am sure that we can achieve better results with our own efforts than with all our codes or courts. Because of its nature, socialism can decrease crime. But capitalism cannot make the same claim. Because of its nature, capitalism generates crime; as a social system, capitalism is a source of crime. No other social system has the same possibilities we have to fight crime, and we must do our best to wage this battle against crime. I think that our current rectification process will help create the ideal social conditions to truly reduce the number of crimes. I am not talking about utopian plans when I say we are going to wage a tremendous battle against all those factors that generate crime. We are going to do it once we have more, and better prepared teachers. And what is stopping us? It is all in our own hands and it is the path we should follow. Our laws, judges, courts, district attorneys, and codes, will help us. I think that we are beginning to view this problem correctly. We are the ones who must decide how to handle this problem; we must follow the path of socialism in our battle against crime, a battle that the capitalist system has already lost. I truly believe that this is the correct path. [applause]

State Confiscates Idle Inventory of Goods

FL151400 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1503 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Approximately 20 million pesos worth of idle consumer goods were confiscated, through September, from City of Havana enterprises and budgeted units. The confiscated products will be sold to the people. The implementation of the measure, as established in order No 3 on the handling of the idle consumer goods inventories, showed that the Ministry of Public Health and the INTUR [National Tourism Institute] were two of the enterprises that had more than a million pesos worth of consumer goods confiscated.

Lazaro Padron Rios, provincial price control director, said that the idle consumer goods that were confiscated will be sold to the public, and stressed that the municipal commissions must develop a plan to reduce the number of idle consumer goods inventories.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Dominican Republic

Jorge Blanco Given 15 Days To Return
FL151310 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] Attorney General Pura Nunez has given former Dominican Republic President Salvador Jorge Blanco 15 days to return to the country to face corruption charges.

President Joaquin Balaguer allowed Mr Blanco to go to Atlanta in May to obtain medical care for a heart condition. Mr Blanco promised to return as soon as possible.

If he does not respect the court's decree, Mr Blanco may be in contempt of court and charged with up to 30 years imprisonment as a fugitive from justice.

Guadeloupe

Socialist Wins St Rose By-Election
FL151821 Bridgetown CANA in English 2154 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Oct 12, CANA—The Guadeloupe Socialist Federation Sunday consolidated its political grip on the island when its candidate emerged victorious in a by-election in the Saint Rose constituency.

Jean Daniel, who is also mayor of Saint Rose, situated on the northern tip of the Basseterre side of the island, secured the constituency for the Socialists.

He received 1,626 votes or 54 percent of the 3025 ballots cast, putting him well ahead of his major rival rightist Bar Azsey of the Republican Assembly Party (RPR).

The number of eligible voters totalled 4,905 with the turnout being just over 60 percent.

Daniel's victory now makes him one of the more influential politicians in Guadeloupe. He is now a member of the Regional Council as a result of the by-election in addition to the positions of mayor of Saint Rose and member of the General Council.

The by-election was prompted by the death in a traffic accident of Charles Gabriel, the representative for Saint Rose on the Guadeloupe Regional Council.

Daniel's victory underlines the dominance of the Guadeloupe Socialist Federation which controls both the Regional and General Councils and half of the municipal bodies.

The separatist organisation, the Popular Union for the Independence of Guadeloupe (UPLG) which made its first entry into Guadeloupe's electoral politics by putting up candidate Henri Encoute, fared badly receiving less than 10 percent of the votes.

Haiti

Police Probe Delays Return of Volel Body
FL162140 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1100 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Mrs Yves Volel was unable to take Volel's body home yesterday, as she had expected. Apparently the police said it had an investigation to conduct before it could release the body. One of our reporters learned at the General Hospital that the funeral is to be held next Wednesday or Thursday.

Official on Volel Slaying

FL161737 [Editorial Report] Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil's first newscast in Creole at 1100 GMT on 15 October consists almost entirely of reaction to the death of Yves Volel, leader of the Christian Democratic Assembly, RDC, with the announcer noting that "the majority of politicians and unions in Haiti have been firmly condemning the death of Yves Volel since yesterday, and there is widespread indignation throughout Haiti." The RDC itself vows in a statement that the struggle will continue and refutes claims that armed individuals employed by Volel killed him. According to Radio Soleil:

Louis Dejoie of the National Agricultural and Industrial Party, a presidential candidate himself, calls the killing "a crime without parallel" and says the incident shows that Duvalierism is still in place and operating underground, and that the National Government Council, CNG, has not done enough to "de-Duvalierize" the country. Leslie Manigat of the Assembly of Progressive National Democrats, also a presidential candidate, says the killing is "totally shocking" and that this time the guilty parties must be found, because people must not be allowed to get away with such things. Gregoire Eugene of the Haitian Social Christian Party, also a presidential hopeful, says the crime is "all the more shocking for having occurred at this difficult moment in the process of implanting democracy in Haiti." He expresses concern that "this assassination" may have a negative effect on the unfolding of the electoral process.

Rene Theodore, secretary general of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists [PUCH], says he is "bowled over" by the killing. For its part, the PUCH states that the CNG has exhibited the extent of its tolerance of notorious Duvalierists by giving them discharges in the handling of public monies. The PUCH adds that by so doing, the CNG has set the provisional electoral council and the entire Haitian people on a collision course with

the Macoutes. It further says that it is now more important than ever for the population to organize security and surveillance brigades in order to thwart the Macoute plot throughout Haiti.

The Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] condemns the "cynical murder" and asks the justice minister to take action and several human rights organizations to investigate the matter. it invites the entire democratic sector to join the PDCH in protesting the crime. Other parties joining in the condemnation are the Nationalistic and Progressive Revolutionary Party of Haiti, the National Labor Party, and the Haitian Democratic Party. Organizations include the League of Former Haitian Political Prisoners, the Committee for Vigilance Against Evildoers, the Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti, and the Mobilization for National Development. Other groups mentioned are the Autonomous Haitian Workers Central, Confederation for Democratic Unity, the Union of Patriotic and Democratic Forces of Haiti, the National Confederation of Haitian Instructors, the Federation of Syndicated Workers, and the Women's Committee for the Struggle Against Torture.

Radio Soleil also reports on an AFP cable quoting the Provisional Electoral Council as being "concerned" and "indignant" over the "murder," which took place right in front of an institution whose duty it is to ensure the security of citizens.

The radio adds that the Liaison Committee of the Democratic Forces No 1 has expressed deep regret over the way Volel died, and asked the Haitian people to devote 16 October to reflection on the battle to liberate the Haitian people, which will be continued. The veteran Haitian servicemen's association also proposes 16 October as a day of mourning, asking radios to broadcast recorded Volel statements and the population to put up black or white fabric on their doors and vehicles.

Claude Claims His Assassination Planned

FL162015 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Telephone statement by Sylvio Claude, leader of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] on 15 Oct—recorded]

[Excerpts]I am forced today to come tell you what is going on in this country. After they killed, assassinated Volel in front of the Criminal Investigations Department, I had many messengers—from all social classes, and even from within the Army and from certain macoute elements—come and tell me that they must get us five, that I am second in line, and that they have taken Volel and that I'm next.

They say that after they have taken these first five people, they will take all nine members of the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP]. They say that they will assassinate them in order to be able to install the Duvalierist government. [passage omitted]

There is a photographer with offices very near the Criminal Investigations Department. A group of men from Investigations entered the photographer's studio, talking, sometime after Monday. They were saying that Volel had been taken, that they were after me, and that I had to be brought down before 29 October. One of them said: But he can't be killed by bullets! The others answered: With those special bullets, of course he can be killed by bullets! We have to bring him down before the 29th.

This shows that Volel was murdered, and now they are after me. They said they would get the CEP members too. So, CEP members, be informed. I am informing you. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Further Candidate Announcements, Filings

Rene Theodore for PUCH

FL162040 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Report by (Clarens Renoit)]

[Excerpt] Today, on the last day for filing candidacies for the 29 November presidential elections, Rene Theodore, secretary general of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists [PUCH], appeared at the departmental electoral office for the Department of the West and officially became a presidential candidate.

We talked with Mr Theodore, who confirmed the news to us. We also saw his name entered in the large Provisional Electoral Council register where the names of the various candidates are entered.

Mr Theodore had announced recently in a news conference that the PUCH would have its own presidential candidate with a people's program. Mr Theodore indeed filed candidacy today, and he is going to give us an interview regarding his candidacy very soon. He did not wish to make any statements at this time. [passage omitted]

Clovis Desinor Announces

FL162125 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in Creole 1000 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Clovis Desinor, a former minister under Duvalier, announced at a news conference yesterday that he is running for president. Our reporter was there.

[Reporter] If the CEP rejects his candidacy, the population will know what to do, because it was not the people who chose the CEP, Clovis Desinor, a new candidate who has filled out the form necessary to participate in elections, said.

According to Desinor, who was a minister of the Duvalier government for 14 years, he filled out the CEP form despite the fact that he finds it unjust, if not immoral. The CEP assumes responsibility for sowing civil war with the questions it asks presidential hopefuls, said Desinor.

[Begin Desinor recording] When you chose me—and you didn't really choose me; you chose yourselves—you must have had a reason. You know what you are looking for. You know that the person before you is not young and has experience. So you said to yourselves: I suppose that since Desinor is still around, he will be able to change the temper of Haitians' lives. Therefore, just a little while ago, I filled out the form prepared by the CEP. I filled it out, despite the fact that, in my opinion, it is unfair if not immoral. That form reeks of hatred. I wonder why? This is personal pain, which I do not need to pass on to you. One should not make others share one's pain. Let me live this condition, this moment, alone. I will fill out the form with a smile on my lips, an ache in my soul, and sorrow in my heart.

Reading its form, I noted that instead of letting the sovereign people freely choose whoever it wants, the CEP—albeit in an honest election which is the first and foremost aim of its mission—takes on responsibility, through its form, for sowing the seeds of civil war. [end recording]

Clovis Desinor also said he dared anyone to say that he had seen Clovis Desinor committing abuses. He declared that he had denounced the presidency-for-life under the Jean-Claude Duvalier government. He said he had done all he could to make things work under the Duvalier regime.

Desinor was minister of commerce and of finance for 14 years. He feels he could not denounce a number of matters involving misappropriation of funds that he knew about. According to Desinor, to denounce what was happening would have gone against the best interests of the nation. Furthermore, Desinor said, only now is he learning of a number of things that occurred under the Duvalier regime. According to Desinor, signing a government document does not mean that the minister agreed with the government's policy on a given matter.

Desinor said that to choose him is to choose a policy of austerity in a hard-working society. He spent 16 years without speaking out. People from all sectors asked him to stage a coup d'etat but, he stressed, he is not in the habit of stabbing people in the back. That is why he never betrayed. Clovis Desinor said that Port-au-Prince would have erupted if he had been imprisoned under Duvalier. He added: Desinor knows no fear. If you try to scare him, he destroys.

Desinor said that if elected, he would respect the Constitution. He pointed out that it is not the president who will be responsible for bringing torturers to trial. If he is elected, it is the Justice Department which will do its duty. He declared that, like Father Aristide's children, he, too, is a child of the Haitian people.

The news conference could not continue because of a rally that was held by the people present.

CEP Reportedly Denied Use of Public Schools

FL162134 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1100 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] A reliable source has informed us that the CEP sent Education Minister Patrice Dalencour a letter asking him to let the CEP use public schools for registration offices and polling stations. The source reports that Minister Dalencour categorically refused to authorize the use of the public schools for the purpose of holding elections in Haiti.

Jamaica

JDF Chief Pledges Allegiance to Constitution

FL151845 Bridgetown CANA in English 2127 GMT 13 Oct 87

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 13, CANA—Army Chief Major General Robert Neish declared his forces allegiance to Jamaica's Constitution on Tuesday in an apparent bid to douse talk of a possible coup in the future.

Recent publications in the press referring to the Jamaica Defence Force [JDF] have motivated me to respond publicly and assure the nation that the JDF is committed to the fight against crime and intends to continue to uphold the Constitution of our country, Neish said in a statement.

Speculation about the future role of the Army in the event of continuing crime and violence here was raised by a man recently among their ranks, Colonel Trevor Mac Millan, who wrote of the possibility of a coup attempt in the future by younger officers disenchanted with political leaders.

Mac Millan, now a security consultant, said in an October 4 article that leaders in the security forces had lost respect for politicians and advised party bosses that they better move to wipe out tribalism.

He warned that within the next five years the current top leaders in both the police and Army would have been gone, being replaced, certainly in the case of the JDF, by younger officers, most of whom were born around independence.

Mac Millan said those officers did not have the carried-over restraint of the colonial era, making them less predictable that the old stagers.

He added: It is quite possible that in the not too distant future some young Army officer may decide that they make better leaders by virtue of their discipline, training and mistaken administrative ability, with or without the initial cooperation of their brothers in arms.

Politicians make poor soldiers, but the converse is equally true: soldiers make poor politicians.

In a front page story Monday over the banner headline, No JDF Plot To Overthrow Government, the *Gleaner* newspaper said young, frustrated officers were leaving the military, instead of scheming to overthrow the government.

Apparently quoting young officers, the paper said their main concerns were declining professional standards, a rapidly declining standard of living and a gross inability to address mounting welfare-related problems.

The real threat to the country comes not from Army officers harbouring political ambitions, but from the unchallenged drug baron, the political gunman, terrorists and the criminal willing to take the ever increasing void in law enforcement and peace keeping sources, one was quoted as saying.

In his statement Major General Neish, acknowledged that a number of captains and junior majors have retired from the force.

While expressing concern about the exodus of these officers, Neish said that the number applying to retire now was very similar to the numbers who have gone in the past.

The JDF administration is, however, seeking to implement new and innovative ideas to improve the terms and conditions of service for all our personnel, Neish added.

Jamaican political leaders have both publicly and privately in past expressed confidence in the commitment of Neish, and his fellow-British trained officers to constitutional rule.

Neish, 47, has been in the Army since 1958.

We have confidence in the integrity of the officers of the JDF, a top official of the opposition People's National Party (PNP) told journalists at a recent background briefing.

Often, coups follow a course of tradition, and we have no tradition of coups in Jamaica, he added.

However, in June 1980 the Army uncovered an alleged coup plot against the then PNP left-wing government of Michael Manley, and then arrested over 20 men, mainly corporals, and well as a few lieutenants and sergeants.

Also held was H. Charles Johnson, the eccentric leader of the small rightwing Jamaica United Front (JUF) and one of his followers.

Some of the soldiers were initially convicted at a court-martial for planning to overthrow constituted military authority, but had their sentences overturned when Johnson, his colleague, Larue Hyde and three soldiers were freed of treason charges in 1981 after a second trial. The jury was divided at the first trial.

Although the coup plot was ridiculed at the time, Neish said the plan existed.

The JDF has served the nation loyally in the fight against crime, violence, in disasters, natural and man-made, and we have proved extensive social services, the Army chief of staff said in his statement.

It was ready to put in resources for the new 12-point plan put forward by Prime Minister Edward Seaga to continue to fight against crime, he added.

Trinidad and Tobago

Ruling Alliance Expels 8 Independents

FL151756 Bridgetown CANA in English 1405 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 13, CANA—The ruling National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) has expelled eight members who contested September's local government elections as independents after failing to gain the party's nomination.

The vote to expel the eight and investigate others was taken on Sunday at a meeting of the NAR's national council.

The NAR made an almost clean sweep of local elections taking six of the seven large county councils and two of the four more powerful borough councils leaving the main opposition People's National Movement (pnm) with the capital Port-of-Spain and one other borough.

The 13 independents in the local polls failed to gain any seats.

Nar oficials maintain that the eight broke written promises to help the NAR candidates.

All NAR members who put themselves forward for screening are required to sign a form promising to support whoever is chosen by the party candidate.

The expulsion was the first since the party was formed in 1986.

An NAR committee is investigating other members who allegedly helped the independents in their campaigning.

Sepulveda Discusses Policies With Deputies

PA151711 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda has said that Mexico will continue making political and diplomatic efforts to consolidate peace in Central America.

[Begin recording] In Central America we defend principles as well as interests that are vital to our nation. I am referring to interests linked to our security and our trade and economic relations with the Central American isthmus, to communications in the region, and to political stability. [end recording]

Sepulveda made the statement while meeting with members of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Committee. He denied that Mexico has signed an agreement with the United States on the creation of a common market in North America as had been reported in Washington. The foreign secretary clarified that what is being negotiated is an agreement that will guarantee dialogue and consultations regarding investments and trade between both countries.

Sepulveda also referred to the forthcoming meeting of Latin American presidents to be held in Mexico. He said this meeting will begin a dialogue whose objective is to politically and economically integrate Latin America.

Views Oil Delivery to Nicaragua

PA151817 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0130 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] Mexico City, 14 October (DPA)—Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, stated today that "the Mexican Government cannot dispose of its national resources arbitrarily," when he reaffirmed his administration's refusal to renew the supply of petroleum to Nicaragua under preferential conditions.

Sepulveda Amor made these statements when he talked with members of the congressional Foreign Affairs Committee for 4 hours on Mexican foreign policy.

Answering a question by Socialist Congressman Arturo Whaley, who stated that the Mexican government had refused to give petroleum aid to the Sandinist regime, the foreign minister said all the countries that had signed the Mexican-Venezuelan energy cooperation agreement had received equal treatment in the renegotiation of their petroleum debts.

Furthermore, he denied that relations with Nicaragua are at their lowest level. In the face of insistent questioning by Whaley, Sepulveda Amor stated categorically that his government "cannot dispose of its national resources arbitrarily." Nicaragua's petroleum debt to Mexico is $500 million.

The Mexican foreign minister also stated his government "will continue to invest considerable political and diplomatic resources in achieving a just peace in Central America;" that the influence of Contadora has been transferred to the Esquipulas agreements, and that the Nobel Peace Prize for Costa Rican President Oscar Arias would aid in the solution of the regional conflict.

Regarding the forthcoming summit of "the Group of 8" to be held on 27 and 28 November in Acapulco, Sepulveda stated that the agenda will include, among other subjects, the problem of foreign debt, financing development, regional commerce, the Central American crisis, and drug traffic.

Socialist Congressman Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo criticized the reported attendance at this summit of the government party's presidential candidate, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, but Sepulveda responded that his office is not responsible for authorizing or rejecting the attendance of a political leader to meet with heads of state.

Cuauhtemoc Cardenas No Longer Member of PRI

FL171732 Mexico City Notimex in Spanish 0123 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 17 Oct (Notimex)—Former Michoacan Governor Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano has ceased to be a member of the ruling PRI by accepting the presidential nomination for the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM). [passage omitted] The PRI's National Executive Committee has explained that whoever quits for the reasons stated in Article 211 of the party statutes cannot rejoin the party. Therefore, the PRI announces to all its member and officials that Mr Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano is no longer a member of the PRI.

Accepts PARM Nomination

PA181514 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 13 Oct 87 p 4

[Text] Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, the leader of the Democratic Current, yesterday announced his willingness to accept the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM) nomination as its presidential candidate, the party announced last night in a press communique.

The communique stated that yesterday afternoon Cardenas was visited at his home by a PARM delegation that included PARM President Carlos Cantu Rosas, seven federal deputies who comprise the party's parliamentary faction, and local legislators, state leaders, municipal officials, and party members.

The communique issued by Francisco Lupian, press secretary of the PARM National Executive Commission, CEN, states that the commission's visit to Cardenas, accompanied by Porfirio Munoz Ledo, resulted from the discussions held during the National Preparatory Council.

El Salvador

Guerrillas Reject Unilateral Cease-Fire

PA162337 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] The Salvadoran terrorists yesterday rejected the unilateral cease-fire announced by President Duarte and described him as "ridiculous and servile" for having kissed the U.S. flag during his official visit to that country.

News dispatches from Mexico have reported that terrorist leader Rafael Velazquez reiterated the guerrillas' rejection of the partial truce and accused Duarte of not having any interest in resolving the country's problems.

Duarte announced last week that he would declare a cease-fire after the unsuccessful "dialogue" he held with terrorist leaders on 4 and 5 October at the San Salvador apostolic nunciature.

The only agreement reached on that occasion was to form a joint commission to study ways to reach a cease-fire and a second commission to review aspects of the "Esquipulas II" regional agreements.

Meanwhile, during a Radio Venceremos broadcast, the terrorists described Duarte as "ridiculous and servile" for kissing the U.S. flag during a ceremony at the White House gardens.

Refuse Disarmament

PA171832 Paris AFP in Spanish 1739 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 17 Oct (AFP)—The Salvadoran guerrillas today reiterated that they are willing to negotiate a cease-fire, but warned that this "does not imply" putting aside their weapons, which is how the government headed by Napoleon Duarte interprets a cease-fire.

"Since there will be no disarmament if a cease-fire is declared, it would be necessary to guarantee an end to clashes in the area and that the cease-fire would not be taken advantage of by either side to strengthen themselves militarily," the insurgents stated in a communique issued today by local radio stations. [passage omitted]

The rebels' communique points out that to strengthen the cease-fire, areas should be demilitarized, there must be a moratorium on the purchase of weapons, and verification mechanisms must be established—through the Contadora Group—in accordance with the [Esquipulas II] agreements.

The FMLN declartaion also establishes that the negotiations and cease-fire "imply restructing the government to include all the sectors that are in favor of a political solution."

The guerrillas stated that Duarte has "reduced" the regional peace plan "to a simple mechanism of cease-fire, amnesty, and eventual FMLN disarmament, treating the steps established for democratization as lyrical and romantic aspects of the document," signed by the five Central American presidents.

This "would leave intact the counterinsurgency model, which depends on the United States," which would turn the cease-fire into a "temporary and fragile agreement that would force a continuation of the war." [passage omitted]

Guatemala

Cerezo: 'No Division' in Army Over Talks

PA181707 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Excerpts] President Vinicio Cerezo has stated that there is no division within the Army over the talks with the guerrillas. He added that the Army has shown interest and concern over the talks with the subversives in Madrid. However, he said, we have explained that the talks were held within the framework of the Esquipulas II agreement.

He said that all Army members were informed of what the government is doing and, therefore, there is no division. He added that the Army is not only united in its actions but is part of the government and accepts the political decisions that will somehow confirm the Army's action for the country's peace.

At an event held in Betania neighborhood, Cerezo told residents of that area that he wants their support for the fiscal reorganization because the government needs more resources for social projects so that thousands of Guatemalans can have their own homes that can be left to their children later on. [passage omitted]

In addition, Cerezo told the Betania residents that he was the bearer of good news: The dialogue with CACIF [Coordinating Committee of Farming, Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations], with a 30-day deadline, has been established to reach conclusions that will lead to changes in the tax reform.

The president also spoke with reporters. He told them that his government wants to establish a republican democracy with modern capitalism. He added that it is obvious that certain structures must be modernized to lay the groundwork for this capitalism and this is what was discussed with the private sector. This, he said, was not aimed at a confrontation with that sector but to clear certain doubts. The government has shown that it wants to modernize the economy and not to violate constitutional rights, he remarked.

Cerezo disclosed that the fact that he called union leaders to talk with them shows that the government is open to dialogue and wants to explain all the basic points of the tax reform to them because the government is committed to implementing the government plan.

In addition, Cerezo said: We have never promised to implement agrarian reform or nationalize banks. We simply want to implement the Christian Democratic Party's government platform. This plan, he added, does not contemplate the nationalization of banks and, much less, agrarian reform. This is not advisable at any time, and it was clearly stated that we will implement an agrarian program just as we have been doing so far, he concluded.

General: 'Some Resentment' Exists

PA161631 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Acting National Defense Minister General Arturo de la Cruz this morning admitted that there is uneasiness in the Army because of the dialogue held last week in Madrid, Spain, between the government and the guerrillas. During this dialogue the URNG leadership rejected the government proposal that the rebels give up their arms and join the democratization process and the country's legal political life.

However, the receptiveness shown by the government to the fruitless Madrid meeting has caused some resentment in a part of the Army, said Gen de la Cruz, who is temporarily replacing Minister Hector Gramajo, who is visiting China on a special invitation.

[Begin De la Cruz recording] There is some resentment among the officers, and we understand that, particularly among those who have been crippled, who have lost a leg or an arm, not to mention those who remember those who have been killed. We understand that; however, there is nothing else. [sentence as heard] There is... [changes thought] the officers are thinking that it is not possible to talk because they are convinced that nothing can be accomplished. Nevertheless, there is no disagreement, none at all. [end recording]

Unofficial reports obtained today by "Aqui El Mundo" state that during the talks held in Madrid between the Guatemalan Government and the guerrilla representatives, the guerrilla representatives presented a request to dissolve the Army. The guerrillas said that by dissolving the Guatemalan Army the government would be fulfilling the commitments for a definitive end to the actions by the Marxist subversion.

This morning, the acting defense minister said at this time he has not yet received the report from the three officials who participated as observers at the talks in Spain. However, he added the guerrillas' arguments are ridiculous and cannot be fulfilled because the Army is an organization established by the political Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala.

Gen Arturo de la Cruz admitted that there are not sufficient controls on the use and possession of grenades by Army members and other citizens, since the grenades are easy to transport. [passage omitted]

Army Faction Criticizes Talks

PA161533 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Excerpt] A second communique from an alleged Army faction identified as the Mountain Officers was sent surreptitiously tonight to several news agencies.

The document severely criticizes the government's conciliatory attitude shown in the recent talks with subversives in Madrid, stating that this betrays the soldiers who fight to maintain national sovereignty. [passage omitted]

Honduras

National Reconciliation Commission Created

PA151656 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Oct 87

["Text" of letter by President Jose Azcona Hoyo sent "in the afternoon" of 14 October]

[Excerpts] Official Note No C-0147PK87

Rafael Leonardo Callejas, President, Central Committee, National Party of Honduras;

German Leizelar, President, Central Committee, Innovation and Unity Party, PINU;

Dr Ruben Palma Carrasco, President, National Directorate, Christian Democratic Party;

Messrs Presidents of Opposition Parties:

Notwithstanding the fact that in the Guatemala accords—Esquipulas II—the Honduran Government did not contract any legal obligation whatsoever to create a national reconciliation commission, making full use of my constitutional powers, I have decided to create the National Reconciliation Commission, in accordance with the criteria of the referrent accords. [passage omitted].

To enable the National Reconciliation Commission to be created, I kindly ask you to submit to the government a list of candidates for principals with their respective alternates, representing all legally-registered opposition parties.

I also inform you that the National Reconciliation Commission will receive full cooperation to ensure its job can be carried out smoothly.

I take this opportunity to reiterate my highest esteem.

[Signed] Jose Azcona Hoyo, constitutional president

Nicaragua

Presidency Reports Clergymen's Kidnapping

PA162105 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Communique issued by the Presidency's Information and Press Directorate in Managua on 15 October]

[Text] The Presidency's Information and Press Directorate reports that Catholic priest Enrique Blandon and Adventist pastor Gustavo Adolfo Tieffel, residents of Waslala, were kidnapped by counterrevolutionary forces of the so-called Santiago Meza group. On 10 October, the two clergymen answered a written request from Danto, a counterrevolutionary leader, who asked for a meeting to obtain detailed information on matters concerning the cease-fire and the amnesty. They went to El Carmen, where they were supposed to attend the requested meeting. However, the two clergymen have been missing since then. The only news about them is another message from the counterrevolutionary leader who tells Waslala authorities that the priest and the pastor have been kidnapped and that their fate will be decided in the next few days.

We report this brutal abuse against the human rights of these two clergymen who were on a peace mission. We demand absolute respect for their lives and their immediate release. We hold the mercenary leadership and the U.S. Government responsible for this criminal action and for anything that may happen to Blandon and Tieffel.

Managua, Nicaragua, 15 October 1987

No one surrenders here.

Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic

Ortega Says U.S. Responsible

PA170157 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0046 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Opening statement by President Daniel Ortega during a "Face the People" program at the Roger Deshon Arguello Community Center in the San Judas Tadeo neighborhood in Managua; live—broadcast in progress]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] I will first report the latest events that are part of the U.S. Government's aggression. We reported yesterday that President Reagan's counterrevolutionaries kidnapped a Catholic priest, Enrique Blandon, and an Adventist pastor, Gustavo Adolfo Tieffel. The counterrevolutionaries said today that they will murder the clergymen if the zone where they are located is not declared a cease-fire zone. We have announced this to the international community, and we hold the U.S. Government responsible for what may happen to theclergymen.

On Wednesday the counterrevolutionaries kidnapped several foreign journalists in Quilali. There is no information on their whereabouts, and we hope that the journalists and clergymen are released.

We also have a clearer idea of the attacks launched by the counterrevolutionaries in the 5th region. They intended to destroy the bridge in Muelle de los Bueyes to cut off transportation along the highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific. We all know that due to the heroism and combat spirit of the militia and reserve forces, the mercenaries could not take over the bridge. Twenty comrades died defending the bridge.

This is the latest report we can give you about the war and the clashes that result from the U.S. policy against Nicaragua. [passage omitted]

President Ortega Stresses Dialogue With Reagan

PA170417 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0249 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Closing statement by President Daniel Ortega during a "Face the People" program at the Roger Deshon Arguello Community Center in the San Judas Tadeo neighborhood in Managua—live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] I would like to refer now to a very important point regarding the political situation thataffects all Nicaraguans. What has been our position concerning the dialogue with the contras? What has been ourposition concerning the dialogue with the contras? [repeats himself] What do you think of the dialogue with the contras? [crowd shouts: "No"] Should we hold a dialogue with the contras, as Reagan says? [crowd shouts: "No"] Let us be more specific. Anyone who is opposed to holding a dialogue with the contras, raise you hand. [Unidentified speaker says that everyone has raised their hands] Now, who is in favor of holding a dialogue with the contras? Let us see, raise your hands. Very well.

President Oscar Arias, who presented the Esquipulas agreement, pointed out that the Esquipulas agreement does not require any dialogue with the contras. It is important that this be clearly understood. The only possible dialogue with the contras would be the dialogue withthose who are directing the contras. Who directs the contras? [crowd shouts: "Reagan"] The Americans and Reagan are leading the contras.

We maintain a willingness to hold a dialogue with them. We hope the Central American leaders, the Latin American leaders, and the international community will make the U.S. Government understand that if it truly wants peace, if it truly wants to respect the Esquipulas agreement, then it must accept a dialogue with Nicaragua. We have proposed a dialogue with the United States on several occasions. A few years ago, in 1984, we held a dialogue with the United States. You might recall that we held several meetings with the United States in Manzanillo, Mexico. If we were able to hold a talks with the United States in 1984, why can we not hold talks now? We must let it be clearly established for the international community that today, more than ever before, it is necessary to promote talks between the U.S. Government and the Nicaraguan Government. [passage omitted]

In this country, the workers, the peasants, the humble people are not opposed to the revolution, even if some political groups or parties that are opposed to the revolution might try to influence them. Let them say anything. We are not afraid of words. We are not afraid of what they might invent, nor are we going to get into polemics over all the lies, slander, and infamous remarks they might make. We have outlined our path; we have chosen our straight path. Our path involves defending the people's interests, the peasants, and the workers. [passage omitted]

If someone believes the Yankee invasion is the best outcome, then he should say it, because all Nicaraguan people will certainly tell him that he is wrong and that he is acting as a traitor to the fatherland. People must create awareness in that individual to make him understand that such an attitude is not correct and is not consistent. In other words, we are obliged to wage a political and ideological struggle and to talk with those who maintain a mistaken position and with those who maintain a counterrevolutionary position. We must tell them: You are wrong. We must also give some reasons for saying this, because it makes sense that a millionaire may maintain a reactionary or a counterrevolutionary position, but it is impossible to justify a peasant or a worker having a counterrevolutionary position. It is with these groups that we have to make things clear and to create higher consciousness so no one will be confused.

The comrade ambassador to Norway handed over to us a check for $137,463.18 sent by people in solidarity with us. These funds were collected by Norwegian brothers who want to help the Nicaraguan people in some way, and in many ways, so Nicaragua can survive the Yankee aggression and the U.S. interventionist policy and so Nicaragua can survive these huge economic difficulties you have pointed out today. A number of problems have been reported here, and we also are aware that here there were hundreds of comrades who fought against Somoza and who have now been sent to the war zones to fight against the U.S. aggression. As we all know, there are very serious problems in the entire country and in these neighborhoods: in San Judas, in Sierra Maestra, and in El Recreo. We will use this money sent from Norway by those in solidarity with us, sent by the Norwegian people, to benefit these four neighborhoods: San Judas, El Recreo, Sierra Maestra, and Camilo Ortega. [applause] [passage omitted]

H. Ortega on Actions of U.S. 'Imperialism'

PA180003 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Report on speech by Defense Minister Army General Humberto Ortega; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] Army General Humberto Ortega has warned that reactionary sectors and imperialism must accept the participation of the Sandinists in any negotiation.

Recalling the anniversary on the Masaya event of 10 years ago, Ortega stressed that the people, together with the FSLN, continue to defend the victories of the Sandinist people's revolution.

[Begin Ortega recording] The FSLN pursued a more certain path to victory 10 years ago. Once again our people—with the FSLN as their vanguard—continue to defend with dignity the freedom gained on 19 July 1979. These days, when our people are commemorating this heroic October deed, the battle to defend the people's cause continues. Our people continue to shed their blood because imperialism—represented by the current U.S. Administration headed by President Reagan—is bent on continuing the military, political, financial, and commercial siege with which it intends to force the Nicaraguan people to their knees.

The Reagan administration is bent on continuing the escalation of the war to try to force the Sandinist people's revolution to yield to its imperialist interests and to then intervene when the situation is right for them.

Since 7 August, when the Central American presidents signed the Esquipulas II agreements, there have been more than 867 armed actions resulting from this interventionist U.S. war of aggression against the Nicaraguan nation. The people's clenched fists—the permanent reserve and militia forces—have inflicted 987 casualties on Reagan's mercenaries, killing 783, and we will continue to inflict more casualties on them if they insist on continuing their criminal war.

From 7 August until today, 224 children of Sandino have given their lives to defend our revolution. They gave their lives with the same courage of the October heroes and with the spirit of Che Guevara and Carlos Fonseca.

During this same period, 375 civilians, including children, women, and the elderly, have fallen victim to the U.S.-style political democracy, which Mr Ronald Reagan wants to impose on us.

During this period, more than 116 U.S. naval activities were carried out along our country's Atlantic and Pacific coasts. These activities are part of the U.S. policy of blackmail, threats, provocations, and sieges to force the heroic Nicaraguan people to surrender.

The United States has carried out more than 169 flights—most of them to supply its mercenaries—since the Central American presidents signed the Esquipulas II agreements on 7 August. [end recording]

The revolutionary leader reported the immorality of the Somozist mercenaries who kidnapped Catholic priest Enrique Blandon and Adventist pastor Gustavo Adolfo Tieffel under the pretext of wishing to discuss the cease-fire. Ortega said they have now threatened to kill them on Saturday [17 October]:

[Begin Ortega recording] Recently, within the framework of the Central American peace efforts and our [words indistinct] Nicaraguan Catholic priest, Enrique Blandon of Waslala, and Adventist pastor Tieffel heeded the call of a mercenary group in southern Waslala on 10 October. They were called under the false pretext of discussing the peace efforts that these clergymen had been promoting in that area. This incident did not occur in the decreed unilateral cease-fire areas.

The priest and the pastor went to see the group with a peaceful and trusting attitude. However, we received a message from the mercenaries today saying they will kill them on Saturday. According to them, these clergymen—who actually serve the people—are at the service of Sandinism.

This typifies the moral quality of the mercenary leaders who live in Miami and meet with their chief, President Reagan, in Washington. This is the morality of those leaders who give orders for such criminal acts.

There is news that members of this leadership—including Calero, who represented the imperialist interests of Coca Cola here in Nicaragua; Robelo; Pedro Joaquin Chamorro; former National Guardsman Bermudez, chief of the mercenary forces; and others—intend to make a gesture of propaganda by flying here with reporters and congressmen to force us to meet and talk with them at the airport. However, we have clearly established precise cease-fire areas where our government is promoting the mechanisms to hold meetings with forces that are willing to support the negotiating framework approved in Esquipulas II.

These gentlemen, Calero and Pedrito Chamorro, have never dirtied their boots or sneakers by entering our country and joining their mercenary groups fighting us here. It is not they whom our people and government will recognize as the determinant political element to stopping this war.

Our position is clear: Nicaragua will talk and seek a political negotiation with the leader of the mercenary forces. Nicaragua will talk with he who boasts being a contra, as he says. It will talk with he who has described as freedom fighters those who have committed criminal acts against children, women, and the elderly. Nicaragua will sit to talk with that gentleman: Ronald Reagan, the contra chief. Our president is willing to sit with him to seek peace. Our president will not sit with the servile turncoats. He will not sit with the Chamorros, Robelos, and Caleros, who now want to claim the right to represent the people's problems when, in the past, Robelo—that bourgeois businessmen—the reactionaries, and the rightists never worried about the fate of the poor. Since when has Robelo worried about the fate of Monimbo's poor? Our people and government have nothing to say to them.

If they want to earn the right to negotiate, they should first join the mercenary groups that they so easily lead from the United States, drinking whiskey and joking with Reagan in [words indistinct] and get-togethers.

The U.S. Administration has not stopped the war. U.S. reactionary sectors, U.S. imperialism, and the most conservative sectors in the United States do not want to negotiate with Nicaragua. The internal reactionaries and imperialists do not want to negotiate with the Sandinist government or with the Sandinist people. They simply want Sandinists to stop being Sandinists. They want Sandinists to stop worrying about the pain of the oppressed, of our people, of the poor in our fatherland or anywhere else in the world—concerns that are a revolutionary duty in accordance with our militant Sandinist training. [end recording]

D'Escoto Reiterates Demand for U.S. Talks

PA172018 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text]Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman today explained that political talks can only be held with unarmed rebels or with those who have sought the protection of the Nicaraguan amnesty law.

During a news conference held in Managua, D'Escoto clearly stated the meaning of the Nicaraguan political dialogue as compared to those in other Central American countries.

He said that, for example, in El Salvador the Duarte administration has recognized the FMLN-FDR and incorporated it into the talks and, in Nicaragua, the revolutionary government has recognized the U.S. President as the one to hold peace talks with because Ronald Reagan finances, organizes, and directs the Somozist contras.

Panama

Minister To Request AID Officials' Departure

PA181702 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 18 Oct 87 pp 1-A, 30-A

[Text] Dr Hirisnel Sucre, agricultural development minister, will request within the next few days that all AID officials linked with agricultural and production programs be asked to leave the country.

This action will be taken in view of actions on the part of several AID officials who have been traveling throughout various provinces, openly making derogatory remarks about the government's agricultural development policies.

This constitutes an open intervention in the country's domestic affairs and is an attack on our sovereignty.

During one of the cited visits, to the province of Chiriqui, they told producers that the Agricultural Development Bank had gone bankrupt. This was a clear attempt to create panic.

Further details about these visits will be known in the next few days, as well as the action to be taken by the government in response to Minister Sucre's request.

Details of 'Subversive Plan' Disclosed

PA182004 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 18 Oct 87 pp 18A, 19A

[Unattributed article: "Acts of Bloodshed, Violence, Destruction, and Death Are Expected"]

[Text] Members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], who feel deceived by the personal manner of their leaders, are disclosing the "true plans" that that party has for a "coup d'etat," to create confusion among the citizens, businesses, and industries, and to surprise the other parties that make up the ADO [Democratic Opposition Alliance] after Thursday, 22 October.

One of these PDC dissidents is terrorist Pelayo Arturo Lyma Young, who was arrested together with two other opposition members on Tuesday, 13 October. They were captured during a raid carried out by the Barrio Sur Corregimiento office in Colon. Subversive material such as leaflets, revolvers, maps, and other articles were found during the action. Enrique Antonio Mora Marin and Leopoldo Augusto Aranda were also arrested during this raid.

The plan of the National Civic Crusade and the PDC, which will be carried out after 22 October, was disclosed after the arrest of the "band of terrorists" in Colon. During his statements, Pelayo disclosed all the details of the subversive plan.

In view of the deterioration and weakening of the opposition forces because of a lack of credibility among true leaders, the Civic Crusade and the PDC decided to involve all the organization's members.

Ivan Romero and Ricardo Arias Calderon decided to surprise the Authentic Panamenista Party by issuing a proposal for a national and popular solution because, according to their estimates, Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid—because of his age and mental condition—could not endure the burden of leading the country.

They would then have the advantage and would become totally responsible for leading the country. For this reason, they issued orders to take over the Civic Crusade, including the branches in all the provinces.

It must be stressed that traitor Gabriel Lewis Galindo, Alfredo "Wilfi" Jimenez, Carlos Gonzalez de la Lastra, Guillermo "Willy" Cochez, Alberto Conte, Jorge de la Guardia, Alberto Boyd, and Antonio Dominguez are also involved in the subversive plan. The latter four are linked with the CIA.

The Civic Crusade and PDC plan is aimed at using all the words that influence people the most in order to manipulate them in the streets. Examples of these words are: "mobilization, freedom, justice, and heating up [calentamiento]."

The insurgents plan to organize all types of activities to give the appearance that there is movement, ending with "open forums" so that the opposition legislators can speak and attract voters for the 1989 elections. They even plan to achieve an agreement at their union meetings for an extendable 72 hour strike starting on 22 October.

The plan shows evidence that the Catholic Church will be used so that the movement will be perceived as religious, and they have invited international reporters and U.S. senators and representatives to the planned activities.

The Christian Democratic Youth (JDC) and youths from the other parties that comprise the ADO will participate in the subversive and terrorist plan by carrying out provocations, blocking streets, and burning tires to create unrest among the people and force the police to intervene. When this happens they will choose martyrs from among the people, thus heightening fervor in their clashes with the police.

They will establish an alibi to protect the image of the Christian Democratic Party's president, who is planning a trip to Germany, Spain, and Santo Domingo during those days.

It has been reported that support, in the form of food for the subversives participating in the Civic Crusade and PDC activities, will be coordinated by the Tagarapolus,

Gago, and El Machetazo supermarkets. The provincial committees will contribute 40 balboas per vehicle. In the central provinces these activities will be coordinated by "Pin" Martinelli.

The inauspicious program prepared by the opposition establishes that mobilization will be in privately owned vehicles, and that after the demonstration there will be a 72-hour vigil-strike, followed by the closing of 200 places in the capital city and the provinces.

The plan stipulates the use of a clandestine radio station provided by North American friends.

The insurgents will execute urban guerrillas tactics in the city, kidnapping and murdering members of the Defense Forces, state ministers, and prominent members of the political parties that comprise the National Democratic Union (UNADE).

Included in their line of action is the use of hotels and private homes to provide lodgings for leaders only.

As part of their insurgent plan against the established government, the civic crusaders and Christian Democrats are trying to prepare a broad security plan that will include information and communications via alternate telephones (the last four numbers reversed), inspectors, [as published] and postal boxes. They are also trying to prepare monitoring and beeper [buscapersonas] equipment.

Their meeting places will be hospital waiting rooms, churches, and supermarkets. They have been assured logistical support in the form of cash, lodgings, and clothes.

The plan includes the protection of armed personnel, (Panamanians) recruited in neighboring countries, and surveillance vehicles. They are also forming a security body comprised of recruits financed permanently, temporarily, [as published] and voluntarily.

They have an alert system divided into four levels: level one, called yellow alert, [consists of] (having updated passports and visas and securing documents, bank accounts, and contacts on the borders); level two, called green alert, (involves keeping the suitcases and cash ready); level three, called purple alert, calls for a change of residency, the preparation of private yachts and planes; and level four, called red alert, calls for a plan to go into exile.

There is also a point that referred to codes using telephone numbers in which Guillermo Cochez, Sergio Rodriguez, Cecilia Alegre, Leonel Stempel, and Ivan Romero are involved.

The plan for insurrection states that those responsible for coordinating actions by province are the following people: Jose Alberola (Panama), Carlos Rodriguez (La Chorrera), Arcadio Palacios (San Miguelito), Leonel Apolayo (Cocle), Alfredo Ehlers (Colon), Denis Barrios (Los Santos), Abel Cordoba (Herrera), and Jose Torres (Chiriqui).

Other meeting places for the seditious groups and the insurrection members are the Costa Rican, Salvadoran, Guatemalan, Venezuelan, and Colombian Embassies.

The implementation of the plan contemplates receiving advice from a U.S. group in the handling of the political crisis. This group keeps the leaders of the Civic Crusade informed and emphasizes carrying out all kinds of violent acts in the streets so that they result in dead and wounded.

There is a group of people and terrorists in charge of closing the streets and burning cars. This group includes Alvaro Cabal, Julio Jovane, "the Free Wall Group," "Moyito" Spencer, Ricardo Bermudez, Watson Leroy, Jose Pitty, Ivan Romero, "Bibi" Lewis, Robert Frank, Ivan Arias, Roberto Eskildsen, Manuel Burgos, Robert Smith, and Jaime Owens.

Exactly 3 months ago *La Republica Dominical*, in its 12 July issue, published that there was an "open insurrection against President Delvalle's authority under way." An "operational plan" to destabilize the country was discovered then.

A map of Panama City with marks on strategic places to implement this operational plan for the insurrection was found. This plan was aimed at sowing chaos and desperation in the capital.

An arsenal containing large caliber weapons, ammunition, fragmentation grenades, small weapons, and clips was also found.

According to a report on the insurrectional movement made by a foreigner whose name is Herricks, Aurelio Barria (who fled to Venezuela) was directly involved in this movement. Also involved in it were all of Barria's lieutenants and the members of the civic clubs, the opposition parties, the "MODELO" [Local Democratic Movement] group, and the oligarchs.

The plan openly defied the president's authority and the measures adopted to protect the life and property of the citizens and promote a climate of peace and tranquillity.

We must stress the note that President Delvalle sent to the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] commander expressing public recognition of the members of the general staff, the officers, and the troops for their responsibility, calm, and professionalism in maintaining public order.

Delvalle praised to General Manuel Antonio Noriega the calm showed by the FDP forces in the face of provocations from those who wanted the FDP to commit abuses for use as a pretext in continuing their campaign to discredit the Republic.

The final attack by the Civic Crusade and the PDC scheduled for 22 October was again uncovered, just as their actions for insurrection and for sowing chaos, panic, and violence on the isthmus were uncovered before. The people, aware and opposed to these excesses, only want peace and tranquillity that we have enjoyed and showed to the world.

Noriega Discusses Issues on Atlantic Coast

Relations With U.S.

PA161815 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1329 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Report by Rafael Candanedo]

[Text] Changuinola, Panama, 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—General Manuel Antonio Noriega said yesterday that the U.S. Senate's threat of economic pressures against Panama only encourages the resentment in Latin America against "all those who want to meddle in the private lives of our nations."

Asked by ACAN-EFE about the Senate's demand that Panama carry out "democratic reforms" before 9 November, Noriega rejected "the interference of powers" in the domestic affairs of other nations.

Paraphrasing former Mexican President Benito Juarez, Noriega said that "respect for the rights of others is peace." He said that it must be understood that the Panamanian mentality "is a Latin American mentality" that has its own traditions, roots, and characteristics.

Noriega spoke at length with three foreign news agencies for 30 minutes in this small town. He discussed such topics as Central American peace, relations with the United States, the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to President Oscar Arias, and Panamanian domestic affairs.

Although several questions from the reporters directly dealt with Panamanian relations with the capitalist superpower, the military chief never mentioned the United States by name. He stated: "I maintain that Latin American countries should be respected and not subjected to interference."

At the end of September, the U.S. Senate demanded that the Panamanian Government undertake "democratic reforms" by 9 November or it will cut off economic and military aid, estimated at $33 million, for the fiscal year beginning on 1 October.

Noriega compared the Senate demand to a possible resolution by the Panamanian Legislative Assembly condemning U.S. problems such as "the massacre of Indians or violence in Brooklyn (New York)."

"Panama is experiencing an aggression," the Army commander of chief said. He also lamented that the country's economy has not been "diversified."

The planners "committed themselves to a single economic path, and we are now paying for it," Noriega said. The 49-year-old Noriega has been commander in chief of the Defense Forces since August 1983.

Noriega had harsh words for his opponents, accusing them of holding "secret meetings and making deals because they want to achieve power using foreign hands," forgetting the rights that Panama has over the canal.

He described those actions as "selling the soul to the devil for the seat of power." However, he said he is not surprised that there are people "who can sell their country and themselves."

A journalist asked Noriega if he sees a move toward antinationalism [desnacionalizacion] in the protests against him and the government of President Eric Delvalle. The general replied: "That is the problem of those who have made commitments with foreign powers. I have not done so and neither has the government."

In this small town on the Atlantic coast, which claims to produce "the most delicious bananas in the world," the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] commander presided over the graduation of 17 soldiers who, out of a class of 87, completed a 28-day jungle and mountain survival course.

The French, Mexican, and Guatemalan military attaches as well as Spanish Ambassador Tomas Lozano, Chilean Ambassador Dante Iturriaga, and the Taiwanese ambassador were the special guests at this ceremony, which was held in the mountains in the middle of banana plantations.

Noriega stressed that Panama's immediate future includes the 1989 general elections, a year in which a Panamanian must be the canal administrator in accordance with the treaties signed with the United States in 1977.

He added that in 1989 "we will be 10 years away from the end of the foreign presence in our territory," and the leaders who are chosen then must be aware of this.

Between 1989 and the year 2000 "there will be a relay race," Noriega remarked, because the two governments chosen during that period will have the responsibility of receiving the canal, which is 80 km long and was opened in 1914, from the United States.

He stressed: "No one has been worried about this in Panama, but others have worried about it, and this is the reason for aggression and slander."

The military commander said that the relations between the FDP and the U.S. Armed Forces, whose Southern Command is located in the canal basin, "are normal," although "we remain watchful." He stressed that the most significant aspect for Panama is the due compliance with the treaties signed by the two countries in 1977.

Although there were tense moments during the interview, Noriega joked with the correspondents and even asked to talk "off the record" [preceding three words in English] for a moment and told a joke.

He laughed when the reporters told him that he looked as if he has weathered the storm. "I like the fight," he laughed.

However, more seriously, he coined a phrase, so to speak: "Nothing bad can last forever; no one would put up with it, right?"

C.A. Peace Prospects

PA161942 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1319 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Changuinola, (Panama), 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE)— The head of Panama's Army, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, appeared optimistic yesterday over "positive steps" taken toward peace in Central America, and he added that his belief that the military and insurgents would take part in negotiations was accurate.

The Panamanian military chief added that it is significant to note that with the implementation of the "Esquipulas II" accords progress has been made from the perspective of "each country's chemistry" because "each country is seeking its own destiny through its own steps."

Noriega told three international press agencies: "When you add other chemistries, other ingredients, (that) of a power unfamiliar with the problems of the region, confusion, resignations, and frustration result."

The commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, in this small Atlantic city bordering Costa Rica, presided over the graduation ceremony of 17 soldiers who, out of a total of 87, passed a 28-day jungle and mountain survival course.

Noriega expounded his theory that "those on the battlefields, military men, and insurgents," have to participate in the peace negotiations, along with diplomats and politicians, and he recalled that this theory was applied in the meetings that have taken place during the last few weeks between the Salvadoran and Guatemalan Governments and the guerrillas.

Asked if he believed it is necessary for the Sandinists to negotiate directly with the "contras," the military chief said that if the Nicaraguan Government "does not wipe out the insurgents," then, "as a last resort, they will have to follow the same formula."

According to Noriega, the Central American governments that have replaced military regimes "with dressed-up antimilitarism" do not agree that officers should take part in peace negotiations because "it would weaken the civilian stronghold they are attaining."

Noriega, however, added: "those who have the weapons" are the ones who "have experienced the war" and also "have to talk."

According to Noriega, the granting of the Nobel Peace Prize to Costa Rican President Oscar Arias means "a boost" for the region's peace efforts and "an obligation" of Central Americans to feel that their efforts to resolve their crisis "are being watched" by the world.

The prize, Noreiga said, makes the Central Americans "participants and obligates them to carry out peace to the end," and it means that "the ball is in our own court and it is we who must make progress toward success."

Noriega, 49 years old and with 25 years of Army service, said that President Arias represents the Central American countries and the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela), and this country "considers itself part of the moral spirit of that prize."

Noriega also said that when "no one believed" in President Arias' peace plan, Panama "came out and endorsed it," and even "foreign powers," which he did not identify, protested Daniel Ortega's visit to this country at the end of June.

During that visit, Panamanian authorities urged Ortega to attend the Guatemalan "summit" on 6-7 August, after which the Central American presidents signed the peace agreement stemming from the Costa Rican plan.,

Nicaragua had refused to attend this meeting because of the postponement of the summit, originally scheduled for 25-26 June, which, according to the Sandinists leaders, had been put off due to White House pressures on the Salvadoran Government.

Abadia Says Efforts Made To Improve U.S. Ties

PA151756 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 Oct 87 p 1

[Article by James Aparicio]

[Text] Panama and the United States "are making efforts to improve our relations," Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias has told *La Estrella de Panama.*

The foreign minister said that "neither country, neither government wants the continuation of the climate of tension that has unfortuantely arisen."

According to Abadia Arias, the Panamanian Government sent a protest note to the U.S. Government over a Senate resolution that gives Panama 45 days to make political changes under the threat of economic sanctions.

"We sent a note protesting this shameful meddling by a part of the U.S. Government. Not all of the U.S. Government is sponsoring this unacceptable interference and meddling. It is just certain sectors of the U.S. Government which have always been opposed to the Torrijos-Carter Treaties."

These sectors, the foreign minister said, "would be very pleased if we went back to the time prior to 1977 so that they could renegotiate a different treaty and so that the U.S. troops could stay in Panama."

On another topic, Foreign Minister Abadia Arias said the granting of the Nobel Prize to Costa Rican President Oscar Arias made Latin Americans feel "proud" because Arias promoted "the Central American peace efforts and achieved what Contadora had said: that peace has to be achieved in a civilized and responsible way."

Comments on Talks With U.S. Envoy

PA162335 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2224 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Report by Jairo Posada]

[Text] In the last few hours Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias has made important statements regarding U.S.-Panamanian relations and also has announced the redesigning of the country's foreign policy. Let us listen to part of his statements to this radio station:

[Begin recording, in progress]...redesigning of a new foreign policy that will be more extensive [mas abarcadora] and that will unite us more with the other countries of the world. We talked about this and about strengthening ties with the Nonaligned Movement. We also talked about seeking more support from brother countries in the fight for the improvement of our independence. We have already started doing this. The Foreign Ministry has received support and an order to intensify the search for support from all countries of the world in our struggle for independence. [end recording]

We asked the foreign minister if he had met with U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis in the Foreign Ministry, and he said the following:

[Begin recording] Yes, that is correct. The ambassador asked for an appointment with me at the Foreign Ministry, and it was granted. He wanted to protest against a number of protests that the Panamanian Government had made. We took the opportunity to talk in a nondiplomatic environment, and I believe that both countries have expressed a willingness to resolve the situation and seek options, but always as long as sovereignty is respected and it is understood that we will not tolerate any intervention of any kind for any reason. I believe they understand this, and they hope for an improvement. Panama is also hoping for an improvement. I believe we will achieve it. [end recording]

Ambassador to U.S. Comments

PA171812 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] The new Panamanian ambassador to the United States, Juan B. Sosa, traveled to that country today at noon. At the Torrijos Airport, the new ambassador stated the following:

[Begin recording] President Delvalle and Foreign Minister Abadia have instructed me to present Panama's position in a firm and responsible manner. Panama and the United States have a long history of friendship, cooperation, and understanding. This history, which has allowed both countries to cooperate in the construction of the canal and contribute to the international community, is being threatened today. I am sure that both governments have the best intentions of taking their relations on a constructive, positive path. My task in Washington is to restore these traditional ties of understanding, cooperation, and friendship so that both nations may continue on a constructive path and effectively support international trade through the Panama Canal. When we are on this path of understanding and when we present our position, I am sure that the U.S. Government will reconsider its position and through dialogue we will be able to attain the understanding that must exist. [end recording]

Cabinet Council Approves Salary Reductions

PA151219 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] This afternoon the Cabinet Council unanimously approved a reduction in its members' salaries as a gesture of support for the austerity measures adopted on 7 October by the General State Council. The Constitution establishes that the Cabinet Council is a meeting held by the president, the vice president, and the ministers. The decision by the Cabinet Council today will also be applied to the deputy ministers of the 12 ministries that comprise the executive branch.

Analyzing the fiscal and administrative austerity measures approved by the General State Council last week, the Cabinet Council meeting today headed by Eric Arturo Delvalle expressed its total support for these measures and decided to adopt other measures in coming sessions.

A memorandum to the state ministers orders that trips abroad by public officials will only be authorized in exceptional cases and only those trips regarded as essential by the president will be authorized. The regulations on trips abroad also recommends using the services of our diplomatic and consular corps as much as possible for all kind of missions, including the signing of contracts.

Planning Minister Reports Budget Reduction
PA151827 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Oct 87 pp 1, 27

[Article by Euclides M. Corro R.]

[Text] Ricaurte Vasquez, planning and economic policy minister, has told *Critica* that the 1988 budget proposed by the government to the Legislative Assembly amounts to approximately 3.5 billion balboas, in other words, approximately 400 million balboas less than the 1987 budget.

The minister said this reduction is the result of a drop in the central government's revenue and of fewer sources of foreign financing.

Regarding the 1988 budget, Vasquez said that 1.7 billion balboas are for the central government while the other 1.8 billion balboas are for the decentralized agencies.

"This year," he said, "we are classifying some of the expenditures and identifying the sources of financing so that if the financing is not obtained, the expenditure will not be made."

Vasquez told *Critica* that the budget for investments in 1988 amounts to approximately 300 million balboas for public works. This will be increased by 185 million balboas as a result of the financial investments made by the National Bank, the National Savings Bank, the BDA [Agricultural Development Bank], and the National Mortgage Bank.

The planning minister said that the programs included in the national budget are those which are presently being negotiated and whose loans are practically in the last phase of being granted or have already been granted and are about to be signed. Such loans will thus be disbursed in 1988.

Argentina

Further Reaction to New Economic Measures

Alfonsin Meets Justicialists

PY170028 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (NA)—The Peronist sector today said it will support the economic measures the government will adopt provided "they do not affect the lower income sectors, the small- and medium-sized industries, and the provinces."

The promise was formulated during an hour-long meeting that President Raul Alfonsin, the Justicialist Party leadership, the governors-elect, and regional Justicialist Party leaders held at Government House this afternoon.

At the end of the meeting, Buenos Aires Province Governor-elect Antonio Cafiero, who was the spokesman for the Justicialist group, said they told the president that they will "support the measures, provided a couple of conditions are met."

He said: "The measures must promote progress, and should not affect the lower income sectors, the small- and medium-sized industries, and provincial finances."

Asked whether Alfonsin proposed a social pact, Cafiero replied with a categorical "no." He said, however, that "the possibility of finding a method for establishing a commitment to make it possible for the authorities to govern the country [words indistinct]."

He said they told the president about the need to "have a valid interlocutor within the government" to whom they can convey the concerns of the Justicialist Party. He added that the interlocutor "has not yet been designated."

He said: "There will be new contacts" between the government and the Peronist Party, but gave no further details.

During a disorderly news conference, Cafiero said one of the main demands placed on the president was "the need for an orderly transition in those provinces in which the government will be passed from Radical to Peronist hands." He said "an orderly transition is what all of us want in order to make it easier for the government to fulfill its mission."

"We told the president that it is not the defense of the system which is at issue, because all of us have defended it, but the need to make it possible for the government to fulfill its mission during this democratic transition," he explained.

Cafiero said the president "described the situation of the country," while "we conveyed to him our concern about this inflationary shock, about which we learned through the papers."

He said the Peronists also mentioned the external sector. "We told him that substantial changes are necessary in the external sector, which has restrained and restricted our country's capacity to achieve development and independent growth."

"We also told him that we must promote the mechanisms leading to a social accord and that we must design a new model of growth [words indistinct]," he added.

Cafiero said the president "granted" their requests and that [words indistinct] the spirit of the tax reform; that is, if there is a crisis, it should not be shouldered by the lower income sectors.

The meeting began at 1707 and ended shortly after 1800 in the southern hall of Government House. Alfonsin was accompanied by Interior Minister Enrique Nosiglia and presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez.

Sectors Discuss Plan

PY160132 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] (NA-DYN)—The new two-year economic plan provoked yesterday various reactions throughout the political spectrum, ranging from unconditional support by Radicals to moderate criticisms by Justicialists and severe opposition by leftwing parties.

Radical Deputy-elect Osvaldo Alvarez Guerrero maintained that the economic package will only favour the poorest groups of society while Buenos Aires Justicialist Governor-elect Antonio Cafiero preferred to wait a couple of months before expressing his opinion.

Trotskyist Luis Zamora said that "these measures were dictated in English by the International Monetary Fund (IMF)."

Lower House majority leader Cesar Jaroslavsky (Radical-Entre Rios) said the economic package will eventually stop the inflationary process and bring more equality to society because the tax reform together with the price freeze aims at asking more of the rich to give to the poor.

Former Economy Minister Roberto Alemann said the anti-inflationary measures will probably be effective for some time but predicted that in the long run inflation is bound to increase "because it cannot be eliminated through price freeze decrees."

Peronist Deputy-elect Italo Luder indicated that the measures contained in the package were hard, "especially for middle-income groups, in the light of the tax reforms." He added that, for now, the government seems

willing to overcome the economic emergency situation but considered that the measures will only be effective within an overall political consensus.

Peronist Deputy Carlos Grosso indicated that his party was not consulted but rather informed about the plan, which in reference to the tax and labor measures will most probably face serious opposition when it enters parliamentary discussion, he said.

UCEDE [Union of the Democratic Center] leader Alvaro Alsogaray manifested that he needed 48 hours to analyze the package before expressing his judgement.

Speaking for the business community, Argentine Industrial Union (UIA) President Eduardo de la Fuente said that his entity will disclose a complete evaluation of the plan on October 23.

Nevertheless, he anticipated that in reference to the tax measures the industrial community was willing to make the effort to eliminate tax evasion together with the underground economy, which, he said, has always operated with maximum efficiency.

Central Bank Devalues Austral 12.04 Percent

PY161645 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] The Central Bank devalued the austral by 12.04 percent setting the commercial dollar (previously official dollar) at 3.49 australs (buy) and 3.51 (sell). The financial dollar (previously black market dollar) closed at around 3.94 (buy) and 3.96 (sell). Interest rates, which are now totally free, registered a sharp decline with the elimination of the regulated rates. Financial operations were carried out at an average six percent monthly for seven as well as 30-day deposits. Savings account deposits paid between four and five percent. A 10 percent across-the-board price increase was also ruled, immediately followed by an indefinite freeze.

Salaries for Executive Branch Modified

PY161319 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0201 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Oct (TELAM)—President Raul Alfonsin has decided that the salary increases for the president, ministers, secretaries, and under secretaries will be equal to the increase granted in the salaries of the other public administration employees.

In this way, Alfonsin abrogated the new salary scale established by Decree 1,639, which was released today.

Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez today reported this news at the Government House Press Room. Lopez said that Alfonsin has made this decision within the framework of the economic measures which were announced yesterday, and particularly in view of the government search for equity.

Lopez pointed out that all future increases in the salaries of high-ranking Executive Branch officials will follow the rules laid down for the rest of the public administration employees.

The second article of Decree 1,639 establishes that the president's salary will now be 5,838 australs; the vice president's, 4,128; the ministers, 3,580; the secretaries, 3,170; and the under secretaries, 2,750. All these salaries include expense accounts.

Wage Increase Slated for Armed Forces

PY160128 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Oct 87 p 11

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN)— Armed Forces personnel will receive a 22 percent wage hike over and above their September salaries before next Friday, military sources revealed.

The hike equals that awarded to public administration employees in general with a "slight adjustment" to compensate for "previous delays" in payments, said the source.

The wage hike, which is retroactive to September 1, was decided at a national cabinet meeting last month but the respective decrees have not yet been signed.

Regarding October, the source said that "the general guidelines for public administration will be followed," amounting to 12 plus 9 percent, according to reports. A lieutenant-colonel would thus reportedly earn 1,800 australs.

The question of wage hikes for military personnel took on extra relevance in the last couple of days when press reports rumored that a group of non-commissioned officers would stage a strike next Friday to protest the delayed payment of the hikes and demand that a sergeant major's pay be brought up to the level of a captain's current salary. [passage omitted]

Paris Paper Interviews Economy Minister

PM150902 Paris LE FIGARO in French 8 Oct 87 p 4

[Interview with Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille by Isabelle Graviere—date and place not given]

[Text] [Graviere] After a marked improvement in the Argentine economy in 1986, there are now new problems—a drop in the growth rate, an increase in inflation, and a reduction in exports. How do you explain this development?

[Sourrouille] With the implementation of the austral plan in June 1985, economic activity, particularly industry, continued to grow until June and July this year. Since then, we have noticed negative signs which must be largely attributed to inflation. The faster pace of price increases is caused by two main factors. These are the

budget deficit, which has increased from 3 percent to 7 percent of the GNP, and the loss of income caused by the reduction in grain exports as a result of the floods which seriously affected our country's biggest agricultural regions, and the fall in prices in international markets. This drop in prices is particularly serious for Argentina and is reminiscent of the effects of the 1929 depression.

The need to remedy the budget deficit and to improve the trade balance has prompted the government to increase public service charges and devalue the currency. This has increased inflation and hence the negative effects on the general level of economic activity.

[Graviere] You were in Washington a few days ago for the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank. On that occasion, Argentina once again raised its debt problem. How serious is it and what initiatives does your government intend to take in the coming months on this question?

[Sourrouille] The foreign debt is preventing economic growth in Argentina and is therefore having a negative effect on our democratization process. We are convinced that our growth is also of interest to the industrialized countries, because an Argentina which is growing can naturally increase its imports. The debtor and creditor countries therefore all stand to gain from finding a permanent and comprehensive solution to this situation which is intolerable in all respects. This is the message we have constantly put across, in Washington and elsewhere. In Washington, we formulated practical proposals. For example, we proposed that the interest on the debt to commercial banks be capitalized above a rate equal to the real historical interest rate. With regard to the present economic situation, we requested facilities for paying interest to compensate for the negative effects of the high rates on the balance of payments.

[Graviere] In recent years, France and Argentina have tried to improve their economic cooperation on the basis of a good political relationship. Do you think that, in addition to the two governments' political will, there are real possibilities of more effective economic cooperation in the medium term?

[Sourrouille] The main preconditions for real French participation in Argentina's development could be summed up as follows: investment in production with the incorporation of advanced technology, and financing suited to the country's present potential.

Public Enterprise Austerity Plan Revealed

PY090047 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0016 GMT 6 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct, (TELAM)—Public Works and Services Minister Rodolfo Terragno today announced an austerity plan for the organizations that come under the category of public enterprise holding—to the presidency of which he has been designated—seeking to cut spending and, subsequently, reduce the public deficit.

Among other measures, the plan includes restrictions on travel abroad for company officials; previous approval by the public company holding of any decision to hire personnel; and a ban on advertising expenses, sponsorships, and public relations expenses.

In a television address, Tarragno said that twice during his first 20 days in office he was forced to announce a utility rate readjustment. He also said that if inflation is not curbed, we will never be able to say that this is the last readjustment.

He said that inflation is not the only cause of the imbalances in state-run enterprises, because utility rate readjustments are also the result of inefficiency.

He added that when inflation, or any other market parameter, causes income to drop, a well-managed company seeks to neutralize the effects by cutting expenses. He said that, in general, state-run companies do not seek to compensate for the income drop with higher efficiency levels.

He said: It has been said that spending cannot be reduced without affecting production or the employment level. This is false and dangerous, particularly when it applies to monopoly companies that render essential services.

To assume that expenses are fixed and unchangeable entails a fatalistic attitude—from a managerial viewpoint—and it prevents the responsible management of companies. This is how consumers (who pay for the services) or the national treasury (to which the deficit is transferred) are forced to finance an inefficient organization, he stressed.

Tarragno said that one cannot consider that all expenses are fixed spending. With this approach it would be impossible to manage a state, a private company, or a family. The deficit appears when expenses surpass income. In order to eliminate a deficit, action must be taken regarding both expenses and income.

He said that the state-run companies have undergone a decapitalization process because they have taken no action on their expenses. He maintained that the successive utility rate increases have been insufficient to compensate for inflation, because, in real terms, the rates are now cheaper than they were 2 years ago.

However, he said, it would be impossible to return the rates to those real values, because neither from a social nor from an economic viewpoint are there any chances for such an increase.

He explained that the only solution will be to act on the expenses. Obviously, this remedy will not work immediately, but if we do not begin to use it right now, there will be no hope for ending the readjustments of utility rates in the short term.

Tarragno outlined the following points of the plan:

1) Each state-run company manager or executive board will prepare, in 30 days, a program for a substantial reduction of spending, with specific targets and deadlines. During those 30 days, the companies will only approve those expenses essential for their normal functioning.

2) The spending reduction programs will be submitted to the state-run company holding, which may formulate observations and advise changes in order to save as much as possible.

3) Once the spending reduction programs are approved, each manager or executive board will be responsible for their implementation.

4) No requests for unscheduled expenses which have not been approved by the public company holding will be granted.

5) Each company shall prepare, within 30 days, an updated inventory of all its goods that cannot be moved, goods that can be moved, and vehicles. They will then be ordered to sell the nonessential goods.

6) The companies shall not hire new personnel unless they have the express previous approval of the public company holding, which will grant its approval only in special circumstances when no other solutions are feasible. Even in such cases, efforts will be made to compensate for the hiring of new personnel with an equivalent reduction in costs. This ban shall remain in force for 1 year.

7) A system of restrictions shall be imposed on travel abroad. State-run company officials will be authorized to travel abroad only in case of obvious need. In such cases, only the minimum, indispensable number of officials will travel.

8) State-run companies shall not spend money for advertisement, sponsorships, or public relations activities. Only the publication or dissemination of adds on the rendering of services to the public shall be authorized.

As for the public company holding, the minister said that it will set guidelines for the preparation of financial statements, it will intervene in the preparation of the annual budgets of each company, it will demand compliance with the preestablished targets, and it will demand a permanent flow of information to maintain strict managerial control.

The minister reiterated that the plan is aimed at reducing the current expenses without decreasing the level of employment. In those companies where a personnel reduction is deemed necessary, efforts will be made to reach an accord with the unions, transferring the personnel in excess to the private sector or adopting other compensatory measures. Under no circumstances will the government act unilaterally.

The workers will be the main beneficiaries of the improvement of their companies. The deficit and decapitalization undermine investment, growth, the increase of employment, and the possibility of increasing salaries in real terms, Tarragno said.

Caridi Designates New Army Unit Chiefs
PY170305 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1548 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 16 Oct (DYN)—It was learned today that Army Chief of Staff General Jose Caridi has designated Colonel Juan Carlos Correa as new director of the "Pedro Eugenio Aramburu" Infantry School, headquartered in Campo de Mayo.

The designations were published today by the morning newspaper *La Nueva Provincia*. Colonel Carlos Bettel was designated director of the "Sargento Cabral Noncommissioned Officers School"; and Colonel Juan Giuliano was designated director of the General Lemos Service School for Combat Support.

The other designations published by the newspaper are as follows:

Director of the General San Martin Factory: Colonel Eugenio Cano Rivera;

Director of the Communications School: Colonel Ramon Puebla;

Director of the Military Geographic Institute: Colonel Inocencio Mombelo, Deputy Director: Colonel Antolin Mosquera;

Director of the "General Manuel Savio" Superior Technical School: Colonel Ricardo Rapacioli;

Chief of the 601st Air Artillery Group: Colonel Rodolfo Godoy;

Chief of the 601st Communications Group: Colonel Miguel Juarez;

Chief of the 601st "Esteban de Luca" battalion of arsenals: Colonel Salvador Oria;

Chief of the Buenos Aires Military District: Colonel Luis Baraldini;

Chief of the San Martin Military District: Colonel Edgar Gomar;

Director of the "General San Martin" Military High School: Colonel Federico Mantegazza;

Director of the "General Belgrano" Military High School: Colonel Omar Gimenez;

Director of the "General Paz" Military High School: Colonel Armando Acuna;

Director of the "General Espejo" Military High School: Colonel Alberto Espina;

Chief of the Accounting Department: Colonel Alberto Abraham;

Director of Quartermaster: Colonel Victor Gomez;

Deputy Chief of the General Accounting Department: Colonel Luis Onetti;

Director of the Central Military Hospital: Colonel Ruben Sansal;

Deputy Director of the Central Military Hospital: Colonel Carlos Girardi Cantalupi;

Director of the Magdalena Prison: Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Napoli;

Chief of the 603d Aviation Squadron: Major Carlos Spika;

Director of the Comodoro Rivadavia Hospital: Major Lucio Martinez;

Director of the Zapala Hospital: Captain Jorge Matayoshi;

Chief of the Infantry Battalion of the National Military School: Major Ernesto Rodriguez; and

Chief of the Military School Mountain Group: Major Nestor Dorobe.

Bolivia

PRC Vice Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit

PY160255 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen arrived in Bolivia this afternoon. Zhu Qizhen will meet with the Bolivian foreign minister at noon on 16 October. Later, in the afternoon, he will be received by President Victor Paz Estenssoro. Bolivia and the PRC will sign documents to promote closer bilateral relations.

Meets With Paz

PY171609 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro met with PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen at Government House.

During the meeting, Zhu Qizhen gave President Paz Estenssoro a personnal message from PRC President Li Xiannian.

At the end of the meeting Zhu Qizhen talked to the media with the aid of an interpreter.

The PRC vice foreign minister said his visit is an expression of the desire of the government and people of the PRC to increase cooperation ties with Bolivia.

[Begin Zhu Qizhen recording in Chinese with passage-by-passage translation into Spanish] Trade between our two countries has experienced a substantial increase lately. However, there are still many possibilities, much potential to be exploited, and we are willing to make every effort to step up this exchange. [end recording]

The PRC vice foreign minister also exchanged notes with the Bolivian foreign minister regarding the establishment of guidelines for bilateral cooperation.

Supports Sea Outlet Right

PA181803 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] La Paz, 18 Oct (AFP)—In statements made today, PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen, who is visiting this capital, expressed support for Bolivia's right to have an outlet to the sea.

Alfredo Olmedo, his Bolivian counterpart, explained to him that the country had tried to negotiate with Chile concerning the possibility of making this century-old dream come true and that talks on this matter will begin in May. However, he added, previous informal talks were abruptly ended by decision of the Chilean military regime.

Bolivia became a country without coasts after its defeat by Chile in the Pacific War of 1879.

Communique Issued on Sea Outlet Issue

PY160227 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Foreign Ministry communique on article in unidentified Chilean press concerning the Chilean Government's disregard of the position taken by the Nonaligned Movement—date, place of issuance not given]

[Text] Regarding publication in the Chilean press of an article entitled "Chile Disregards Importance of Nonaligned Support," the Bolivian Foreign Ministry has released a five-point communique:

First, the Nonaligned and Group of 77 Movements were created to fight colonialism and the polarization of international relations.

Second, the policy of nonalignment has registered important achievements because it has been a fundamental element in the work for, and support of, peace and peaceful coexistence. The nonaligned countries have supported the Bolivian right to a free, useful, and sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean for more than 5 years. This movement has not only been supporting the Bolivian cause but has also been exhorting other countries to find ways to solve current military conflicts in the world.

Third, the scant importance, even routine precedence—terms with which the Chilean ambassador qualifies the support given to the Bolivian claim—given and assigned our claim constitute an offense to international moral standards and the highest objectives of civilization.

Fourth, in this respect, national and international public opinion should disregard the declarations of an ambassador who represents one of the bloodiest dictatorial tyrannies in Latin America.

Fifth, the purpose pursued by this ambassador is to justify before the international community the hundreds of political crimes and disappearances of people by signing international human rights agreements.

Brazil

Soviets Offer To Launch Brazilian Satellite

PY171657 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 7 Oct 87 p 42

[Excerpt] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze did not come to Brazil empty-handed. If all goes well and all his objectives regarding his visit to Brazil last week are acheived, a new Brazilian telecommunications satellite will be on board a Soviet rocket in 2 years. According to the offer made by the Soviet foreign minister, the rocket will be assembled in Brazil by Soviet and Brazilian experts and launched from the Barreira do Inferno military testing ground in Rio Grande do Norte State. This offer was just one of the overtures made by the Soviet Union during the first visit by a high-ranking Soviet official to Brazil. [passage omitted]

Satellite Launch Site Construction Under Way

PY161115 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Oct 87 p 6

[Text] Sao Luis—Since the beginning of this century the town of Alcantara, located in the Maranhao lower land, 35 Km from the capital, and with a population of barely 3,000, has been overwhelmed by an attitude of indifference, stemming from a process of violent economic decay. Today, the situation in this city is radically different. A few kilometers from the city's historical center—a set of mansions, churches, and the 19th century ruins from the time when this area housed Maranhao's rural aristocracy—1,200 workers are engaged in the accelerated construction of the Alcantara Launching Cente (CLA).

In addition to the personnel hired by the consortium of construction companies' Andrade Gutierrez and Mendes Junior, the Aeronautics Ministry—which is responsible for the Implementation of the Alcantara Launching Complex Group (GICLA)—has 230 specialized civilian and military employees in the area. The group is working hard on to complete the center on schedule. The center must place the satellite launching vehicle (VLS) into orbit in 1989. At that time, using the mastery of the space technology, Brazil will become the 7th country to join the club of manufacturers of rockets and satellites.

In order to join that select group in this decade, Brazil has been working since 1979, when the Brazilian Complete Space Mission (MECB) was created with the objective of sending four satellites into orbit using Brazilian-made rockets. The National Institute of Space Research (INPE, which is subordinated to the Ministry of Science and Technology, is responsible for building the satellites and for operating them.

The Aeronautics Ministry is in charge of preparing the physical infrastructure, building the laboratories, testing the satellites, operating the ground satellite tracking stations and the communication network, operating the control centers, and disseminating information to the consumers. The ministry is also in charge of developing a rocket with four solid propellent stages and building the Alcantara launching base.

According to GICLA chief Air Force Colonel Engineer Pedro Ivole Araujo Sousa, Alcantara was selected as the site for the rocket launching base for technical reasons: The meteorological conditions and the position with respect to sea level.

Another major reason is the proximity to the equator (2 degrees and 18 seconds), where the tangential speed of the earth is at its maximum, allowing for a substantial saving in rocket fuel. Studies show that 25 percent of fuel can be saved because of this factor, comparing with the performance of, for example, the U.S. launch site. Another factor is the proximity to Sao Luis, which has an appropriate support infrastructure.

The project for the implementation of the launching center—including its operational stage—is budgeted at $215 million. Contracts covering 15 percent of the project have already been signed.

Bresser Views Debt Negotiations, Moratorium

PY181834 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Oct 87 p 19

[Text] Sao Paulo—In a speech to the British-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce, Finance Minister Bresser Pereira yesterday said Brazil will sign an agreement with

its creditor banks by the end of November. This agreement, Bresser said, will allow us to suspend the moratorium on interest payments.

Bresser said the Brazilian Government is willing to make a token payment [preceding two words in English]; that is, a symbolic interest payment—as a goodwill gesture to reach an agreement now with its creditors. He noted, however, that this token payment will be made only if progress is made in the renegotiation process with international private banks. Furthermore, he said, a token payment cannot be mistaken as the suspension of the moratorium.

Bresser said: Brazil will not suspend the moratorium until an agreement is reached with the creditor banks to reschedule our debt falling due in the next 3 years.

Bresser said Finance Ministry Special Adviser Fernao Bracher was duly instructed to make every effort during this new round of negotiations with the bankers in New York to prevent the U.s. Government Interministerial Commission [as published] from reclassifying Brazil's credit status on 26 October. If the U.S. Government takes this step, U.S. banks will have to write off between 10 and 15 percent of the Brazilian debt and this will make the renegotiations process even more difficult.

Bresser noted, however, that there is some confusion among international bankers about the token payment the Brazilian Government could make. They mistakingly believe that a token interest payment will mean the end of the moratorium.

"The bankers who think the token payment is tantamount to a suspension of the moratorium, are mistaken. There are some banks that are already toying with the hypothesis that after paying $900 million for 2 months worth of interests, Brazil will start paying its interests every month. That would not be a token payment but the resumption of normal servicing of the debt which is not in Brazil's plans. The decision to suspend the moratorium will be made only after an agreement is reached wit hthe creditor banks because Brazil cannot afford the luxury of losing any foreign currency reserves," Bresser stated.

The Brazilian finance minister also addressed the decision of the Chemical Bank to raise its prime rate to 9.75 percent. According to the minister, the basic proposal that the Brazilian Government has submitted to the creditor banks calls for a ceiling for international interest rates that will protect the country by preventing the growth of its foreign debt that would result from the increase of prime of LIBOR [London Interbank Offered Rate] interest rates.

Bresser Pereira also made it clear that Brazil is prepared to sign an agreement with the IMF provided it is not tied to the negotiations with the private banks.

"We will sign an agreement with the IMF after reaching one with the creditor banks because we need an initial accord with the IMF in order to reach a new agreement with the Paris Club," he said.

Bresser Gets Support of Senate Debt Committee

PY160234 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Report by Vinicius Doria]

[Text] Today, senators of the special Senate Foreign Debt Committee reasserted their support of Finance Minister Bresser for the way he is handling negotiations with international creditors. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, of the PMDB; and Carlos Chiarelli, of the PFL, today held an extensive meeting with Finance Minister Breser.

Bresser informed the senators that the Brazilian negotiating strategy is unchanged, that Brazil insists on not negotiating with the IMF until it achieves a final agreement with the private banking sector, and that it will only lift the moratorium when negotiations have been definitely settled.

Regarding the possibility of making token payments, which is what creditors are expecting, Bresser informed the senators that this will happen only when all negotiation details have been properly ironed out.

After the meeting, Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso said the finance minister is optimistic about the future of negotiations and that he informed them on the steps that will be followed up to 26 October.

[Begin Cardoso recording] This is really the basis of the negotiations with creditor banks; that is, we are trying to achieve, if possible, a 3-year agreement and for this agreement not to be conditioned to any IMF guidelines. I believe we should continue upholding this position. [passage indistict]. We trust we will be able to achieve successful negotiation terms. [end recording] Based on this, the senators continue to support the government's foreign debt negotiations as conducted by Finance Minister Bresser, as was reasserted by Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso, and Senator Carlos Chiarelli, leaders of the PMDB and PFL senate blocs, respectively.

Aeronautics Minister Denies Destabilization

PY170133 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Aeronautics Minister Otavio Moreira Lima today dedicated the aerospace defense exposition in Sao Jose dos Campos. During the ceremony, the minister stressed the importance of Brazilian technological progress in the aeronautics sector.

[Begin Moreira Lima recording] When I joined the organization all planes that I flew were imported. Today, 400 of the 700 Air Force planes were built and developed here in Brazil. [end recording]

The minister also said that his ministry is not concerned about the possibility that the government may be destabilized.

[Begin Moreira Lima recording] We have attained enough maturity and immunity, and we will not be manipulated by leftist or rightist groups. We will never allow such groups to manipulate us to the benefit of political factions, groups, or individuals. [end recording]

The exposition, sponsored by the Aerospace technical center of the Aeronautics Ministry, will be remain open until Sunday.

Chile

U.S. Charges on Letelier Case Denied

PY170258 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Santiago, 17 Oct (EFE)—Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman Uldarico Figueroa today anticipated that the regime will reject the charges leveled in a statement by the U.S. State Department on the murder of Orlando Letelier. Letelier was the Chilean foreign minister during the Allende administration. Figueroa told local reporters that the Chilean Government strongly denies such charges and that it will release an official statement on Monday, 19 October, when the official U.S. statement will be received. [passage omitted]

Figueroa said the U.S. charges "mistake the role of the government for the responsibility and the procedures of the courts, disregarding and forgetting the actions that were conducted in Chile in connection with a crime for which the government feels total repudiation."

1989-97 'Consolidation Plan' Announced

PY171416 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Summary from poor reception] In a relay from Punta Arenas, where President Pinochet is on an inspection visit, journalist Graciela Contreras reported that "in name of the president of the Republic, Brigadier General (Luis Patricio Serre), Interior Ministry Regional and Administrative Development under secretary, addressed the 12th Region community at the Punta Arenas Municipal Gymnasium" to announce that "a National Consolidation Plan will be fully implemented, beginning on 11 March 1989." The purpose of the plan will be to enhance national development and to improve the living standard of the people. According to (Serre), "The great National Consolidation Plan for the 1989-1997 period will consist of a phase of broad participation by the citizenry."

G. Valdez Denounces Plan

PY171418 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] If President Augusto Pinochet believes he will be president for life in Chile, he is in the wrong country. This remark was made by former Christian Democratic Party President Gabriel Valdes as he commented on the National Consolidation Plan 1989-97, which was announced by the government in Punta Arenas.

[Valdes] "It seems quite unusual to me and quite in character for those who act as though Chile were their own property. Mr Pinochet knows his term ends next year, so he cannot announce a plan that goes beyond that date and he cannot commit state resources beyond that date. If Mr Pinochet believes he will be president for life, he is in the wrong country."

Gabriel Valdes said General Pinochet will have to confront the Chilean nation. He added: In the upcoming election the Chilean people will tell Pinochet he cannot continue because the country is tired of promises; it wants solutions to its real problems.

[Valdes] "Pinochet has set the University of Chile on fire and the country is engulfed in this huge crisis, and now he comes out with solutions to problems of the 1990's in Punta Arenas. It is quite in character for him to close his eyes to real problems, such as poverty, unemployment, honesty, justice, and human rights violations. He then goes somewhere, away from the capital, to propose possible projects that should be studied from the standpoint of the entire country's interests."

It was pointed out to Valdes that the announced National Consolidation Plan is aimed at increasing the standard of living of the people, resolving the problems of unemployment and doing away with poverty.

[Valdes]"For 15 years we have seen that Pinochet does not have an economic model that makes sense. He began with a crisis that cut down the GDP by 14 percent; then he contracted debts, thus giving a false sensation of well-being; bankruptcies followed, and several of his ministers and powerful friends ended up in jail. The country is just beginning to raise its head, but the per capita income level is still what it was in 1970. Anywhere else in the world the failure of Pinochet's management would have caused him to lose all political rights, because he would have been dismissed as incapable of managing a province or a municipality, not to mention a country."

Real modernizations will come with democracy, Gabriel Valdes said. Therefore, the claim is false that the only choices are Pinochet or chaos.

[Valdes] "He is the only chaos, and that is how the rest of the world considers him. How can we say that chaos will come after him? On the contrary, peace will come after him, as well as freedom. We will be able to start working seriously on a most shameful problem: rescuing 3 million Chileans who live in extreme poverty. This is a social, political, and moral effort we will have to make in freedom and with the participation of the poor, who were the victims of persecutions and raids. We must restore their dignity. Democracy will restore dignity to Chileans."

Gabriel Valdes concluded by stressing the need for the citizenry to register to vote in order to prevent fraud.

Socialist Raps 'Campaign for President'

PY171506 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Socialist leader Ricardo Lagos urged the Armed Forces commanders and Carabineros director to publicly express an opinion about the campaign for president that General Pinochet is carrying out during his tour to the south of the country.

With what authority is the government announcing a National Consolidation Plan for the 1989-97 period, if there will be another president by then? Lagos asks.

[Begin Lagos recording] I wonder what the commanders—who are the ones who will decide—have to say about this candidate? Who nominated him? General Matthei, General Stange, or Admiral Merino? What do they have to say about this? Can the country calmly accept this candidate who travels by plane using fuel that belongs to all Chileans?

In other democratic countries, when candidates for president campaign they use their own funds or campaign funds. What funds does Pinochet use for his campaign? What is taking place is shameful. The country must understand this. People must distinguish public property from private property. How can he criticize those who are making promises when he has been making them for 14 years? And now, through General (Serre), he is promising to do other things after 11 March 1989. [end recording]

The country, Lagos added, will not accept the government's promises after these 14 years.

[Begin Lagos recording] How can Gen (Serre) propose things for after 11 March 1989 if according to Gen Pinochet's Constitution there will be another president in that year? Or does this mean that this president is conducting a campaign?

Instead of Pinochet's reply to this question, I would rather listen to the other government junta members' opinions. Have they already made a decision? If they have, they must tell the people. They must represent this candidate who really cannot be a candidate according to their own Constitution.

We, who are struggling for free competitive elections, say the country simply will not accept these kinds of promises for the future. It would be better for the candidate to resolve current problems, like the university situation, unemployment, and low salaries. He must resolve the problems of the present and not make promises, as he calls them. At this rate, he will be the one who will be displaced. [end recording]

Ricardo Lagos said the National Consolidation Plan and the announcement of the construction of a new port for Punta Arenas for 1992 is in keeping with the many promises made by Pinochet in the past 2 years to strengthen his candidacy. Lagos concluded by saying that the citizenry will continue to struggle for the democratization of the country.

Merino Criticizes Opposition Efforts in U.S.

PY170139 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino Castro has stated in Valparaiso that those who register as voters will be able to vote yes or no in the coming elections. He added that Chileans are interested in peace, tranquillity, work, and security, which is what we have been trying to provide them with for the last 14 years.

The admiral criticized Chileans who go to the United States to hold talks with U.S. opposition senators and representatives, asking them to sponsor boycotts against Chile, to stop Chile from getting loans, and to get U.S. and European newspapers to publish articles to the effect that the Chilean Government is a bunch of murderers who are killing people in the streets.

However, the Navy commander in chief indicated that all these things do not amount to much because all we Chileans are interested in is being able to live in peace and tranquillity.

Authorities Conduct Dragnet in La Victoria

PY160002 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] This morning, combined Army, Carabineros, and security forces conducted an intense dragnet in the La Victoria neighborhood. The dragnet began at about 0930, when troops cordoned off a large area of this southern Santiago area. Heavily-armed troops were deployed on La Feria Avenue to the east, the railroad track to the north, Department Avenue to the south, and Marinero Caro Street to the north.

A woman told the following to "Primera Plana":

[Begin recording] [Speaker] They arrived at about 0930 and cordoned off the entire area and, actually, [words indistinct] they are not allowing anyone to leave the area.

[Reporter] Are they allowing people to enter the area?

[Speaker] The people that live here are allowed to enter, but no one is allowed to leave. The people who came (?to the clinic) are not allowed to leave. The few people who have been allowed to leave, to go to the hospital, etc., have been requested to show their papers. I have seen them doing that.

[Reporter] What do the people who are allowed to leave say about the specific operation being conducted in the area?

[Speaker] Some people say it is a selective raid, that they are searching for people who participated in the protest, and that they have pictures. That is what they are doing. The press took pictures on the day of the protest, and they are searching each house for the people who participated in the protest.

[Reporter] Is it a selective raid?

[Speaker] Yes. [end recording]

"Primera Plana" tried to obtain some information from the troops, but they said they could not give any information on the dragnet.

No information has so far been released on the results of the raids and on the number of detainees.

Strike at 13 of 17 Universities Begins

PY162333 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2348 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] Santiago, 15 Oct (EFE)—A strike of professors and students began today at 13 of the 17 Chilean universities. The Students' Federation of the University of Chile (FECH) joined the strike.

The object of this strike is to convince all Chilean universities to join in and to explain the reasons that inspired the strike to all social and political organizations in the country.

The FECH students will meet with student leaders of all student federations and professional schools to explain the difficulties being experienced by the University of Chile.

The University of Chile, one of the oldest universities in the Latin American Spanish-speaking countries, has experienced a serious crisis since last August, when General Augusto Pinochet's regime appointed Professor Jose Luis Federici as the university's rector.

Professors and students of most of the schools have rejected this appointment.

Recently, 10 University of Chile students, who have stated a 15-day hunger strike to protest the appointment, were visited by Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno.

The students have each lost about 10 kg and have repeatedly suffered nausea and dizziness. University doctors have been keeping them under constant watch.

Msgr Fresno has insisted on the end the hunger strike and expressed his confidence in a prompt solution in favor of "justice and common welfare."

Msgr Fresno called on all who have responsibilities and decisionmaking power to look for solutions that will allow the university to promptly resume its normal activities.

Since last August, when Federici's appointment was announced, the University of Chile has been in absolute anarchy, and, so far, no possibility of a solution is foreseen.

At least 100 students have been detained during demonstrations at various schools.

Teacher Association Leaders Arrested

PY171741 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Osvaldo Verdugo and Jorge Paves, president and secretary of the University of Chile Teachers Association, were arrested by the police today at 1240 as they were laying a wreath at the Andres Bello monument in front of the university administration building. They were participating in a ceremony to commemorate teachers' day, also intended to express support for the University of Chile defense program planned by several sectors.

Verdugo and Paves were taken to the 4th police precinct on Chiloe Street. About 100 teachers accompanied them.

Antitorture Group Demonstrates, 14 Arrested

PY170135 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Excerpt] As a result of a demonstration staged by the Sebastian Acevedo Movement Against Torture [Movimiento Contra la Tortura Sebastian Acevedo] today, 14 people have been arrested. The demonstration took place on Vicuna Mackenna Avenue between Curico Street and Plaza Italia. It was held to protest the disappearance of five youths who have been missing for over 1 month. [passage omitted]

Colombia

President Barco Discusses Recent Violence

PA180356 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0105 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Speech by President Virgilio Barco Vargas from Narino Presidential Palace in Bogota—live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: We have come to the end of a week in which the country was shaken by the cowardly and vile murder of Dr Jaime Pardo Leal. Most Colombians flatly rejected the unsuccessful attempt that a few people made to create chaos, disorder, and anarchy. I gave permanent orders that military and civilian authorities adopt a series of measures to preserve public order. I must commend the serenity, determination, and competence of the Armed Forces, which acted with caution and discipline in the face of provocation and even insults.

I commend the serious attitude of most members of the Patriotic Union, the efficient role played by governors, intendants, commissaries, and mayors—especially the Bogota mayor—the job done by the communications media which—except for a few occasions—released accurate information and contributed to peace and tranquillity, the brave and admirable behavior of Mrs Gloria de Pardo and her sons that deeply impressed the country, the conduct of most political, labor, and union leaders who, instead of predicting that we were on the way to perdition, pointed to the path of serenity. I particularly commend the unwavering cooperation of the immense majority of Colombians who acted with maturity and sanity. Thus, it was possible for us to maintain order; thus it was possible to frustrate the intentions of the instigators of chaos. All of Colombia has expressed its rejection and its repugnance for anarchy, and its definitive decision to reinstate peace.

I, therefore, with the support of my countrymen, will not hesitate in my efforts to unmask the forces that are attempting to make us sink into unrest by means of dastardly murder, cowardly attacks, terrorism, threats, false and ill-intentioned rumors, and the celebration of crime and subversion.

We will struggle unceasingly to identify and punish those responsible for these sinister acts, no matter where they are, no matter where they get their inspiration, no matter where they come from.

The best scenario for the enemies of democracy is that of violence and lack of respect for citizens' rights.

We will not be intimidated by a small minority that intends to destabilize Colombia. Our country, a land of hard-working people who have always bravely defended their principles, rises to crush those who take refuge in impunity, coercion, and violence to carry out their evil plans. I urge you to carry out this joint action for the reestablishment of peace and the preservation of institutions.

As I said during my presidential campaign, in Colombia there are many laws and not much justice. A growing skepticism has surrounded the administration of justice, which has been the object of threats and has suffered from a lack of resources and efficient instruments of investigation. We have initiated the implementation of a series of reforms aimed at improving the administration of justice. The public is already aware of some of these measures recently adopted by the government. We are studying the possibility of adopting a few more.

I also trust in the success of the civic cooperation program to fight crime that we have just implemented through the television channels, and that has received wide support. By doing these things, all Colombians are giving a hand to the administration of justice that has not been able to act efficiently, but that has the intention of proceeding properly.

The deterioration of justice, the inefficiency of public administration, the existence of subversive terrorist groups and private justice are complex issues that have existed for a long time. They will not disappear overnight, but we will overcome them with constant effort. Those who suggest inaccurate and vague solutions and those who say they have magic solutions and never put them into practice when the people gave them the opportunity are not helping to build a new Colombia. Those people are trying to profit from the mistakes they themselves committed and that have led the country away from peace, development, and welfare.

The government maintains its policy of dialogue and continues to advocate the integration of rebels into civilian life. I propose to form a permanent advisory council to consider matters related to development, reconciliation, and rehabilitation policies. I will put into operation a presidential advisory office for the defense and promotion of human rights in order to consolidate and promote activities in this area and to suggest new ways to promote the exercise of public freedoms that are included in our Constitution. We shall be strict with those who use various forms of violence and who insist on imposing their ideas and suppressing those of others. No one should assume the right, no matter what his motivation or purpose, to enforce justice outside the law and the Constitution.

I must reiterate my policy of a firm and unwavering but an extended hand. The reconciliation policy will not be implemented unless we overcome those who—no matter what their ideological positions—insist on using violence. These are the ones who, through the use of bribery, ambush, threats, and murder of political or trade union leaders or members, sabotage the will for reconciliation.

Neither are we indifferent to the continued sacrifice of the Armed Forces personnel who are the constant targets of attacks and ambushes. Those responsible for these dastardly acts cannnot go unpunished. Justice will also find them.

Fellow countrymen, let us continue to work for Colombia's welfare. Colombia is a country that, notwithstanding its difficulties, its anguish, and its expectations, is an example of an authentic, stable democracy, and one with sustained economic development. Placing ourselves above rancor and squabbles, let us lift our eyes to a better future with faith, optimism and confidence in ourselves. Let us continue to work together in the reconstruction of Colombia. I am sure we will accomplish it. Good night and until sometime soon.

Patriotic Union Activist Shot, Murdered

PA161956 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Silverio Jaramillo, 43, a UP [Patriotic Union] activist and member of the PINTUFO [expansion unknown] trade union board of directors was murdered last night as he was leaving work from a paint factory after the 2200 shift.

[Begin recording] [Carlos Mario Jaramillo, son of Silverio Jaramillo] We were called just after 2200 last night and told that Silverio had been shot while leaving the company by two persons riding in a Renault-18. [end recording]

Silverio Jaramillo's body is currently lying in state at the FEDETA [Workers Federation] headquarters in Antioquia. FEDETA together with CUT [United Workers Federation] and the UP, have scheduled protests later because of the continued murders of its party's members.

Silverio Jaramillo's internment will take place tomorrow.

Patriotic Union Leader Refuses To Meet Barco

PA160443 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Report by Alvaro Ayala]

[Text] The UP rejected today an invitation by President Virgilio Barco for a new dialogue to solve the problems faced by that political organization and said it will not go to the presidential palace this afternoon. New UP President Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa said the following:

[Begin recording] We made the decision not to attend the meeting called by the president. We believe it is useless to hold a new meeting when the government has not made any changes in its position regarding the peace process. [end recording]

Jaramillo Ossa, a legislator from Antioquia Department, said that dialogues at the palace have always been monologues.

[Begin recording] We have held about six meetings with the president that have turned into real monologues from our side, because there has been no response from the government. [end recording]

Ecuador

President Reportedly Ill With Salmonellosis

PA161438 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1222 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Raul Rodriguez relay from Guayaquil—live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...admitted that the president of the Republic is ill. President Leon Febres Cordero Rivadeneira is slightly ill and will remain here in Guayaquil possibly until next Monday. It was officially learned that he has been diagnosed as having salmonellosis. He underwent a gastroscopy in one of the clinics in this city, and was advised to remain in bed.

Febres had planned to travel to Portoviejo. However, it was learned that he reportedly canceled his trip due his current illness.

During the past week, Febres Cordero has had a very tight schedule because of the October festivities in this city.

Demonstration 'Repressed' With Tear Gas

PA161452 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1216 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Demonstrators who participated in a march convoked by the People's Front and the FEUE [Federation of Ecuadoran University Students] yesterday were repressed with tear gas and firearms. They were demanding compliance with the National Congress' resolution calling for the separation of the government minister. They also endorsed the calls for nonpayment of the foreign debt and the expulsion of U.S. reservists.

Peru

Garcia on Implementing Nationalization Law

PA180324 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0105 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Statement by President Alan Garcia during the inauguration of a housing complex in Lima on 17 October—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] International news agencies have stated abroad: Violence was used to enter the banks. Is there not a law allowing the authorities to enter the banks, forcing the government to enforce the law?

Why should our police be used only when it is necessary to evict some squatters? Why should the armored personnel carriers become instruments to attack the poor people? Why should the armored personnel carriers be used only when it is necessary to clear an alley or a group of shacks built during the night? Why? Why should anyone create an international scandal only when a vehicle is used to open a door in the name of the law—without wounding, killing, or arresting anyone? Why is there talk about violence? How many evictions have been carried out by our police forces against poor people who built their shacks? How many times have policemen been sent to tear down shacks in the name of the law—sometimes knowing that the person did not have the legal right to build the shack, but undeniably needed to do so?

Now that we have enforced the law without exception, the whole country should know that the law allows no exceptions or privileges! We will not accept pretentious attitudes! The country—meaning our middle class, industrialists, and everyone else—should know that there are no exceptions to the law in Peru, because if there are any exceptions to the law then we have no democracy or order. The law applies to everyone and there will be no exceptions. All Peruvians should abide by the law, and the police will safeguard law and order for all Peruvians; discipline will be applied to all Peruvians—without exception. [applause]

State of Emergency Extended in Lima, Callao

PA190236 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Oct 87

[Text] The state of emergency has been extended for another 30 days in Lima Province and in the constitutional province of Callao. Personal rights included in Paragraphs 7 and 20 g of Article 2 of the Constitution have been suspended.

A government decree published in the official newspaper *El Peruano* today partially suspends the rights included in Paragraph 9 of Article 2, which deals with the freedom of movement in the provinces during a state of emergency. During the state of emergency, the Armed Forces will continue to exert internal control in Lima and Callao, and the prefecture will regulate the right to assembly, according to Article 2 of the Constitution.

New Army Commander General Appointed

PA152241 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Report by Mercedes Jara from the War Ministry on 15 October—live]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Division General Enrique Lopez Albujar has recognized Army General Artemio Palomino Toledo as the new commander general of the Army. The ceremony was held at the parade grounds of the Army's general barracks and included the participation of top-ranking officers of our Army, the troops, and civilian Army personnel. Upon assuming the general command of the Army, Gen Palomino culminates a brilliant career that began in 1955, when he graduated first in his class in the infantry branch at the Chorrillo Military Academy, in the General Belisario Suarez Vargas group. [passage omitted]

Shining Path Kills Ayacucho Official, Family

PA161944 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Lima, 16 Oct (AFP)—The Lima police today confirmed that a governor and his wife and son were killed yesterday in Ayacucho by a column of the Maoist Shining Path, which was led by a woman.

While the police continue to investigate the murder by unidentified individuals of construction businessman Jose Pavlich Herrera in the resort of Chorrillos on Wednesday, United Left (IU) Deputy Justiniano Apaza reported in the Chamber of Deputies that he escaped an assassination attempt yesterday.

The source said that early yesterday morning, 30 armed members of the Shining Path broke into the home of 54-year-old Leoncio Chuchon Palomino, governor of Intithuatana, Vilcas Huaman Province in Ayacucho Department. They bashed his head in with stones, shot his wife, and hanged his 20-year-old son, Zozimo.

The public order forces stationed in the area also reported that another terrorist group seriously wounded Mario Gomez, the mayor of Vishongo—a town near Intithuatana—his wife Rebeca and their small daughter Clarete. This occurred more than 2 weeks ago but was not disclosed until now. [passage omitted]

Uruguay

USSR Signs Cultural, Scientific Agreement

PY151515 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 8 Oct 87 p 7

["Text" of the Soviet-Uruguayan cultural and scientific exchange program signed by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Education and Culture Minister Adela Reta in Montevideo]

[Text] The program for cultural and scientific exchange between the Republic of Uruguay and the USSR for the years 1987-88.

In keeping with Article 14 of the Agreement on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation that the Government of the Republic of Uruguay and the Government of the USSR signed on 25 July 1986 in Moscow, the two parties agreed to the following program of scientific and cultural exchange program for the years 1987-88.

1. The two parties will sponsor tours of musical theater groups, artistic groups, and soloists; art exhibits and the exchange of visiting delegations [will occur] under conditions that will be established, in each case, by the representatives of the respective organizations of each country.

2. In 1987-88, the USSR will send and Uruguay will receive two artistic groups and two exhibits, which will be selected by mutual agreement between the two parties.

3. In 1987-88, Uruguay will send and the Soviet Union will receive an art exhibit and a theater group, which will be selected by the two parties.

4. During the period of implementation of the program, the two parties will exchange visiting soloists and groups, the number of which will be established by the two parties.

5. The V. I. Lenin State Library of the USSR and the National Library of Uruguay will cooperate in the area of international book exchanges and book fairs.

6. The two parties will promote cooperation between museums, libraries, and other cultural institutions of the two countries.

7. The two parties will promote relations between the creative and cultural organizations of the two countries and, to this end, the two parties will promote relations between intellectuals of both countries.

8. The two parties will exchange visiting composers, orchestra directors, and choir directors on a reciprocal basis, for the purpose of learning the musical activities of each country.

Each party will send one person for a period of up to 10 days, in the first case, and for 30 days in the remaining cases, as decided by the two parties.

During the implementation of the program the parties will exchange publications and scores of their contemporary authors, in keeping with the regulations enforced by each party.

9. The parties will exchange visits of two-member delegations of writers to engage in creative meetings and to learn about the free activities in each country. The visits will last up to 14 days.

10. The parties will in due time inform each other about their national days, conferences, contests, international festivals, and other activities carried out in each country, and will in due time send invitations to participate in such activities, in keeping with the regulations for each of those activities.

11. The parties will cooperate, for the life of the program, in the establishment of contacts and cooperation between their respective scientific research institutions. They will also sponsor exchange of opinions and organize reciprocal trips for their representatives.

12. The Soviet Academy of Sciences and the corresponding scientific institutions of Uruguay will exchange, for the life of the program, 3 or 4 experts who may each remain up to 2 months in each others country to become acquainted and undertake scientific research projects according to mutually agreed upon subjects.

13. The parties will help to exchange information about scientific congresses, symposiums, conferences, and other acts that take place in their countries in order to allow the possible participation in them of scientists and experts of the two countries.

14. The parties will regularly exchange, given their possibilities, scientific publications of interest for the two countries.

15. The parties will help develop cooperation between Soviet and Uruguayan institutions of higher learning.

16. The two parties will cooperate in the exchange of university teachers, lecturers, scientists, and researchers so they may give conferences, courses, and seminars in each others universities as well as to develop scientific research programs in fields of interest for the two countries.

17. For the life of the program, the USSR will annually grant Uruguay 10 scholarships to allow Uruguayan citizens to study in Soviet universities for the terms foreseen by the colleague programs.

18. During the life of the program, the parties will hold talks about the possibility of signing an agreement on the equivalence of diplomas, curriculums, scientific degrees, and university titles.

19. The parties will sponsor the teaching of the Russian language in Uruguay and Spanish in the USSR through the inclusion of Spanish in the Soviet education curriculum and through the possible creation of a Russian language course in Uruguayan universities.

20. During the life of the program, the A.S. Pushkin Russian language Institute is willing to send, when a Russian language course is opened in Uruguay, teaching books and technical aids to equip this course, as well as literature about teaching methodologies.

21. For the life of the program, the USSR will send annually and Uruguay will receive movies and two movie artists' delegations for up to 7 days for Soviet film week.

22. The two parties will help in the mutual provision of artistic production and creative services for national films as well as for coproduction of documentary and feature films of interest for the two countries.

23. The parties will promote the commercial exchange of films and help establish contacts between the Soviet Gosfilmofond and its Uruguayan counterparts.

24. The parties will promote the exchange of television and radio programs dedicated to the lives of the people of their countries, as well as of television and radio representatives by mutual agreement between the corresponding organizations of the USSR and Uruguay.

25. The parties will contribute to the implementation of cooperation between the organizations in charge of controlling copyrights and the publishing houses of the two countries. In this way, the copyrights of the Soviet and Uruguayan authors will be better protected, and their works on science, literature, and art will be better known in the two countries.

26. The parties will cooperate in the translation and publication of books by Soviet authors in Uruguay, and of those by Uruguayan authors in the USSR.

27. The parties will exchange book exhibitions. The exhibition of Uruguayan books will be organized within the framework of the Moscow International Book Fair for the year which is mutually agreed upon. The exhibition of Soviet books will be organized by the International Book Fair that is held in Uruguay every year.

28. The parties will contribute to the broadening and strengthening of cooperation in the field of public health and medical science by exchanging information and experts in accordance with the requests and invitations of the departments and institutions of each country.

29. The parties will contribute to the development of sport ties through the exchange of delegations, teams, coaches, and sports scientists and experts, in keeping with Article X of the Accord on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation, which was signed by the USSR and Uruguay on 25 July 1986.

Concrete cooperation will be determined by protocols to be signed by the USSR Goskomsport (State Sports Committee] and the Uruguayan Sport organizations, within the framework of the aforementioned accord.

30. This program does not exclude the possibility of organizing other activities and exchanges in the field of cultural, scientific, and sport cooperation.

31. The parties will contribute toward the promotion of the trips and exchanges foreseen in this program. The parties will also do their best to ensure the most favorable conditions for these trips and exchanges.

32. The trips and exchanges foreseen by this program will be promoted in accordance with what is agreed by the parties in each concrete case.

33. This program will go into effect as of the day it is signed.

Signed and agreed on in Montevideo, on 7 October 1987, in two copies—one in Russian and another in Spanish—both equally valid.

Workers Demonstrate in Downtown Montevideo
PY151456 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0449 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Oct (EFE)—Several thousand persons boarded trucks and buses today to demonstrate in downtown Montevideo demanding salary increases.

The demonstration was organized by the National Convention of Workers-Interunion Workers Plenum, the main Uruguayan union organization. The demonstrators gathered in front of Congress after demonstrating through Montevideo's downtown streets.

This demonstration broke up without any incidents, while the government and unions continue to negotiate the next salary increase.

Venezuela

Brazil's Sarney Visits; Welcomed by Lusinchi
PA151849 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1613 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Remarks by President Jaime Lusinchi welcoming visiting Brazilian President Jose Sarney upon the latter's arrival at Maiquetia International Airport in Caracas on 15 October—live]

[Text] Your Excellency, Dr Jose Sarney, president of Brazil and very dear friend, welcome to Venezuela; welcome to this country where you are highly regarded and admired, where there is very sincere affection for the Brazilian people. Today we welcome you as you begin your official visit to Venezuela, at a time of special significance for the relationship that exists between our nations, at an unprecedented time in the long and fruitful history of friendship that has always united us.

I say this because today, perhaps as at no other time, our countries have come closer together and our governments have communicated, in a constructive and unified dialogue, fully in harmony with intentions we judge to be essential to the future of our two nations.

These last few years have been years of cooperation and of an irrefutable desire to increasingly deepen that traditional friendship and make the possibilities of concerted political efforts and joint efforts more advantageous. We are doing this at a time of many difficulties

and powerful challenges, heartened and encouraged by a common desire for understanding, and by the decision to live in peace and democracy.

Mr President, our relations with your country—with fraternal Brazil—are of primary importance to us. We wish to cultivate these relations and hope to be able to intensify them in many fields of common interest. We are certain that your very pleasant visit will serve to consolidate the ties that we have already achieved between our countries, and will stimulate bilateral projects that accord with the resources and possibilities available to us.

On two occasions I have had the priviledge of holding broad, sincere talks with you, in the spirit of understanding and cordiality that characterizes our two peoples. We will talk in that same manner now, with the same desire for understanding.

Therefore, I reiterate, on behalf of the Venezuelan Government and people, our warmest welcome to you and your honorable entourage. Your presence among us is most certainly a cause for great rejoicing and pleasure. Please feel at home, Mr President. [applause]

Delivers Arrival Speech

PA152243 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Speech by visiting Brazilian President Jose Sarney upon his arrival at Maiquetia International Airport in Caracas—live]

[Text] My dear friend, President Lusinchi: I am moved by the generous words with which Your Excellency greeted me and my retinue at the moment of our arrival in this brother country, with which Brazil is united by historical ties and a common Latin American destiny.

I thank Your Excellency for your invitation, because it has brought me, with profound emotion, to Venezuelan soil. It is a source of great satisfaction for me to visit Venezuela. I know this beautiful country very well. I have traveled along the Orinoco [word indistinct]; I visited farms; I listened to the traveling verses in the language of the singers through their rich and vibrant literature. They make customs eternal through the pages—which I have read since my early years—featuring Gallegos, Otero, and many other famous writers, some of the best in America.

Your history, the fascinating history of Bolivar, his heroic life, his journey, his loneliness, and the dim path that led to the death of illusions and to disillusions, are extraordinary examples that are amalgamated in the history of the formation of this great nation.

A Brazilian, (Abreu y Lima), accompanied Bolivar; he was loyal to his campaigns. Upon his death, he rejected the honors to which he was entitled; he wanted only to wear the medals won in his struggle for the independence of Venezuela. That was his glory, his world.

I have come here determined to deepen relations between our two countries, so that together we may march on the road toward development and prosperity.

I bring my friendship and express my admiration for you, Your Excellency—a great political leader, a great statesman, and a Latin American brother.

My visit to Venezuela is taking place at an especially rich moment in Latin American history. The principles of democratic life have recovered a prominent position in the region. We have achieved remarkable progress toward materializing the Bolivarian ideal of unity.

Brazil understands that the road to Latin American unity has two equally important factors: initiatives for broad, regional projects, and an increase in bilateral cooperation. Our commitment, our goal, is clear and it serves a greater purpose of continental significance: to build international autonomy for our region based on its capacity for cooperation.

I look forward with great interest to talks I will hold with Your Excellency. I am sure that our dialogue will be very beneficial to the strengthening of all aspects of the relationship that fortunately exists between Venezuela and Brazil.

In ending this statement, I wish to greet, through your president, all the Venezuelan people. Your cultural undertakings, the vibrancy and strength of your art, your remarkable democratic construction efforts, and your ability to devise a creative international presence constitute sources of inspiration and examples for us Latin Americans. I feel at home with my Latin American brothers. Thank you very much. [applause]

Joint Declaration Signed

PA172153 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] In Miraflores Palace this afternoon, the Venezuelan and Brazilian presidents signed a joint declaration in which they committed themselves to further expand and increase economic, political, and cultural relations. The document is the result of the meetings between Presidents Jose Sarney and Jaime Lusinchi, who discussed various topics of regional and international importance and placed special emphasis on bilateral relations.

Regarding the foreign debt, they reiterated that the problem must be resolved through collective measures based on the principle of co-responsibility between debtors and creditors in order to make possible the renewal of economic development in debtor countries.

[Begin Lusinchi recording] We do not refuse to honor contractual commitments. Regarding this issue, Brazil and Venezuela have been very categorical. Each of us has confirmed our desire to pay our debts according to our own views, but we have also emphasized that the payment of this debt should at no time mean a restraint on development or an intolerable sacrifice by our people. This has been and continues to be our position in the Cartagena consensus, an authentic Latin American effort that we should strengthen and promote to achieve an understanding on the part of the creditors that our peoples need a guarantee of reasonable terms, interest rates, and a financial cash flow that will allow them to attain progressive economic development.

We have always upheld this belief and will continue to reiterate this because it is our common desire. Diffuse efforts in this regard obviously make each of us more vulnerable. The coordination of ideas and action is, as never before, mandated by our conscience and is a necessity. We must at last go beyond mere declarations. This has constantly been my government's objective. [end recording]

The two presidents emphasized the friendship between their two countries. They also said they would continue to support the Contadora Group's efforts to realize peace in Central America; to reject the industrialized countries' protectionist measures; to condemn all forms of racial discrimination; to support the use of nuclear energy only for peaceful ends; to support the Reagan-Gorbachev summit for realization of a disarmament agreement; to condemn and struggle against drug trafficking; and to promote a balanced and dynamic trade expansion.

The Brazilian president stated that their dialogue was one between two authentic democrats:

[Begin Sarney recording] We can state with full conviction that there is no problem of any kind in our relations. Our borders do not separate us. On the contrary, our borders actually promote understanding and friendship through the increasingly more intense contact that geographic proximity facilitates. Brazil and Venezuela are concrete examples of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Perhaps the most significant result of my visit was that I provided you [Venezuelans] with an overall vision of all that we have done, what we are doing now, and what we can still achieve. From these Caracas agreements—whose results are included in the joint declaration we have signed—we can draw up an integrated program for increased Venezuelan and Brazilian cooperation. My country will continue unceasingly to make efforts along this path.

I thank Your Excellency and the Venezuelan people for the affection, warmth, and friendship with which I was received. I fully believe that this affection and friendship are not only for the Brazilian president, but also for the Brazilian people, who are friends and brothers of the Venezuelan people. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Official Visit Concludes

PA172155 Paris AFP in Spanish 2020 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Gury, Venezuela, 17 Oct (AFP)—Brazilian President Jose Sarney left at 1930 GMT today for Brasilia after a 3-day official visit to Venezuela.

Sarney was seen off by his Venezuelan colleague, Jaime Lusinchi, who had earlier accompanied him to a huge hydroelectric dam in the eastern part of the country.

The two presidents met twice and signed a joint declaration.

Carlos Andres Perez Proclaimed AD Candidate

PA140255 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Former President Carlos Andres Perez was officially proclaimed presidential candidate for the Democratic Action [AD] Party today. The former president urged the party members to set aside any attitude that may distort the forthcoming elections. He also promised to continue struggling for the unity of the party. [passage omitted]

Government Orders Closing of Radio Station

PA171427 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Caracas, 16 Oct (AFP)—Francisco Iribarren, the Venezuelan Ministry of Transport and Communications legal adviser, has confirmed the government has temporarily closed, for an indefinite period of time, Caracas radio station Radio Suave to keep off the air a program that spoke "improperly" of President Jaime Lusinchi.

The morning commentary and interview program called "Starting Switch" ["Boton de Arranque"] hosted by Isa Dobles was critical of Lusinchi. Its guests often commented on Lusinchi's divorce suit against his wife, Gladys Castillo de Lusinchi, which is being tried in a civil court.

The station's owner, newsman Samuel Robinson, canceled the program several weeks ago and dismissed Dobles. However, Dobles filed a writ of amparo and a judge ordered her reinstatement.

Dobles stated her case to Congress, stressing that the measures against her concided with her extending of invitations to opposition politicians, and those members of the ruling Democratic Action who opposed the Lusinchi faction and sided with former President Carlos Andres Perez, to appear on her program.

The radio station has been closed before for days or hours, with Robinson's consent. However, this time the closure is for an indefinite period of time.

Today, Dobles asked for a congressional investigation. However, Iribarren said that the "program's constitutional amparo cannot be construed as a license to publicly ridicule the president."

Suriname

Arrest Order Issued for Netherlands Lt Col

FL161925 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] The Dutch Lieutenant Colonel (Baron Van Dusengrup) was yesterday declared (?suspected) dangerous to the state of Suriname. Yesterday the authorities issued an order for his arrest.

According to statements, he was recently seen in company of Ronny Brunswijk's jungle commando in the [word indistinct] district of Brokopondo.

(Van Dusengrup) is known to Suriname since in the 1950s he held the position of Army officer on three different occasions, the last time when he was military attache in the Dutch Embassy in Suriname in 1981 and 1982. He was earlier named in the Brunswijk affair because of the connections he had in French Guiana with the then leader.

Assembly Approves Election Boundaries

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[Text] The National Assembly has unanimously approved the decree on the division and boundaries of resorts. [Words indistinct] and now that the borders of the resorts are organized by law, it's possible to present candidates according to the law on elections.

Today, Prime Minister Wijdenbosch will meet the chairmen of the political parties for the handing over of the exact list of borders in the resorts.

This was impossible before, because the deadline was only yesterday. On Monday and Tuesday coming, the political parties which shall take part in the elections have to submit their lists of candidates for the elections.